



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Near East & South Asia**

FBIS-NES-90-026  
Wednesday  
7 February 1990

# Daily Report

## Near East & South Asia

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7 February 1990

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## Inter-Arab Affairs

### ACC Parliamentary Committee Holds First Meeting

#### Nammar Arrives, Makes Statement

JN3001203590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT  
30 Jan 90

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA)—Dr. Hilmi Nammar, Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] secretary general, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon to participate in the first meeting of the ACC parliamentary committee tomorrow, Wednesday.

In a statement to INA, Dr. Hilmi Nammar said the ACC parliamentary committee will discuss several subjects during the meeting, including its bylaws, future activities, and coordination and cooperation among the parliaments of the ACC member states.

#### Egypt's Delegation Arrives

JN3001214490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT  
30 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA)—The Egyptian People's Assembly delegation led by Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at Mahjub arrived in Baghdad this evening to participate in the first meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] parliamentary committee tomorrow, Wednesday. [passage omitted]

#### YAR Delegation Arrives

JN3101072490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2150 GMT  
30 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA)—The parliamentary delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] arrived in Baghdad today to attend the first meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] parliamentary committee due to begin in Baghdad tomorrow, Wednesday. [passage omitted]

#### Iraq's Saddam Opening Speech

JN3101214090 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic  
1705 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the first meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council, ACC, Parliamentary Committee in Baghdad on 31 January—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Your experience, brothers, as well as the experience of all other fraternal Arabs whether they are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] or of the Arab Maghreb Union, shows that we are making new attempts toward further cooperation. Our brothers within the GCC launched their group because they had many things in common, not to mention other considerations. Moreover, our brothers in the Maghreb region launched their grouping based on certain considerations. Jordan, the Yemen Arab

Republic, Egypt, and Iraq launched their group because they agreed on a host of considerations which made it inevitable for them to meet within this group so that they could serve not only the ACC's four member states, but also the Arab nation, according to their own capabilities and potentialities. [passage omitted]

This respected and blessed gathering of representatives of parliaments of the four ACC member states, if we help it and if it helps itself, can be very useful to the Arab nation, God willing. We hope that the ACC Parliamentary Committee will turn into a powerful parliamentary body and that this committee will be empowered to make decisions. We also hope this committee will be directly elected either from the people in the four ACC member states or from the four parliaments of these states. Such an election must be free and direct. [applause]

We as Arabs have lived under circumstances that probably continue to prevail in certain Arab states here or there in the Arab homeland in which responsibilities and authorities were distributed according to a certain hierarchy. Experiences as well as the history of other nations and peoples have taught us that this hierarchy of responsibilities is a status that will continue to accompany us forever. However, free and confident decisionmaking at all levels is demanded so that all decisions will be sound and based on a real trust placed in all authorities.

In Iraq, for example, the legislative and executive authorities were exclusively vested in a number of revolutionaries who made up the Revolution Command Council. In the year 1980, the National Assembly was formed. After the National Assembly came into existence in free and direct elections, two councils were formed. Here I am referring to two councils established in the Kurdistan Autonomous Region; that is, the Legislative Council and the Executive Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region in northern Iraq.

However, when the Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region was formed, the war broke out. Before it did, we had made the decision to form the council. Some of our brothers said that whenever a war broke out, emergency laws were supposed to be enforced. This was bound to have its effect on executive councils. They urged the elections designed to elect members to the Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region be stopped. However, we were determined to see the council come into being through free and direct elections in the Kurdistan Autonomous Region despite the difficult circumstances of the war.

Many people believed that the leaders emerging victorious from an eight-year war would pursue a dictatorial policy, basing their judgments on the historical precedents of other nations. However, what has actually happened is the opposite. What has actually happened is the result of a decision made in 1982 following the victories scored in the five battles fought east of Basra. In that year, we decided that once the war stopped, we

would consider an expansion of the responsibilities in the fields that we find to be important in leading the march more efficiently and capably.

Hence, when the war stopped through the declaration of a cease-fire, we began to consider this issue. Consequently, we decided to reconsider the constitution, to form a committee entrusted with considering the possibility of licensing other parties, and to form a committee to be tasked with considering the provision of more freedom of the press and media in general. The committee tasked with considering constitutional amendments has drawn up its proposals and submitted them to the president of the republic a few days ago. God willing, we will discuss this issue within the leadership and then at the National Assembly. Afterward, we will refer the constitution to the people in a referendum.

So, brothers, I do not believe that the democratic practices that are compatible with the current phase of development and the people's awareness can ever be a source of weakness at any level of responsibility. On the contrary, these practices are a source of strength, as participation in responsibility and decisionmaking is a manifestation of an added strength bestowed on society and the country's authorities.

I would like to address my speech now to my brothers, the members of the Arab parliamentary committees making up this ACC parliamentary committee by saying: We would be pleased with any issue on which you decide. Each parliamentary committee represents one of the ACC member states. Well, I cannot speak on behalf of the people's representatives; namely, the Iraqi parliamentarians. However, regarding the Republic of Iraq, we would be pleased with any step that you take. [applause] We will not be disturbed by any effort that you attempt. This is the advice I am offering to each Iraqi parliamentarian attending these meetings along with his brother parliamentarians from the remaining three ACC member states. We should voice our views. However, we must also espouse the positions of the remaining three ACC member states, because when the nation's sons get together, regardless of the particular perspective of each one of them, they can only make decisions in favor of the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

#### Committee Concludes 1st Session

JN0202143290 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT  
2 Feb 90

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 2. INA—Arab Cooperation Council's (ACC) parliamentarians committee concluded here last night its first session by adopting its bylaw to regulate the committee's works. At the conclusion of its meetings, the ACC parliamentarians committee called on the Arab and international parliaments and organizations to build pressure on the Iranian Government to respond to President Saddam Husayn's initiative, announced on the 5th of last January, by releasing all prisoners of war in accordance to Article 118 of the

Geneva 3rd Convention of 1949, which demands the exchange of POW's immediately after halting the hostilities.

The ACC parliamentarians committee also called for the convening an extraordinary session of the Arab summit to discuss Jewish influx into occupied Palestine and its threat to the future of the Arab nation, by taking appropriate measures to stop it. It recommended the formation of joint Arab parliamentarian delegations touring various countries to explain the danger of Jewish exodus to occupied Palestine and Zionist expansionist policies in occupied Arab territories.

The parliamentarians called for establishing a dialogue among political organizations within ACC states on ideology and exchanging of views to create cultural homogenous outlook among the ACC people to enable them, unitedly, combat dangers facing them.

The ACC parliamentarians condemned Israeli inhuman coercive policies against Palestinians and called on international parliaments and organizations to interfere to put an end to such exercises that contradict basic human rights and international agreements.

Among the committee's recommendations are the changing of the committee's name into the ACC parliamentarian body and to reconsider its duties by expanding its authorities to enable it fulfill its role at the joint Arab works level.

In their communique the ACC parliamentarians expressed support to President Saddam Husayn's initiative on the 5th of last January for establishing peace between Iraq and Iran. They described the initiative as being based on civilized, humane and legal rules representing Iraq's awareness of its commitments to establish a comprehensive, just and permanent peace.

They renewed their total support to Iraq in defending its legitimate rights in its lands and waters.

The ACC parliamentarians hailed Palestinians heroic uprising, disregarding Israeli occupation authorities' savage oppressions, persisting to attain its legitimate rights through liberating its homeland.

They called on withdrawing all foreign troops from Lebanon to enable its people the right to self-determination without foreign mandate.

The ACC parliamentarians hailed the unification of the two parts of Yemen as a straight step in the direction of Arab unity.



### **Palestinian Affairs**

#### **PFLP-GC Claims Responsibility for Bus Attack**

*NC0602184490 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1830 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command has claimed responsibility for the attack on a number of Israeli tourists in Egypt on Sunday.

#### **States Passengers 'Spies'**

*LD0702105290 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The PFLP-GC [Popular Front For the Liberation of Palestine-General Command] has claimed responsibility for the violent attack whose target was a number of Zionists in Egypt last Sunday. The Front points out in a statement issued yesterday that the Unity of the Syrian Martyr—a branch of the Battalion of the Lovers of Martyrdom [katibat 'ushshaq al-shahadah]—carried out a quick surprise attack during which it opened fire and threw hand grenades at the Zionists. It reaffirms that the Zionists who were passengers on the bus were reserve Zionist officers and spies sent to Egypt. It adds that the attack on the Zionist bus which took place along the Cairo-Ismailia highway was arranged at a time when preparations were underway to hold a dialogue about a surrender agreement.

A PFLP-GC spokesman says this operation provides support for the Palestinian intifadah. The front denounces those voices which describe the operation as "terrorism." It reaffirms that the terrorism which deserves condemnation is the organized terrorism practiced by the Zionist terrorists against the Arab Palestinian people and the masses of our Arab nation. The Front says that real peace is not the peace of stable David, but the peace which realizes for our Arab Palestinian people its freedom and independence. [passage omitted]

#### **Wafa Editor Comments on Israeli Bus Attack**

*LD0702113390 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1702 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] On the incident of the Ismailia bus, the Wafa political editor wrote a commentary entitled "There Is No Alternative to Just Peace." The incident involving the bus carrying Israeli civilians on the Ismailia road, which was attacked with automatic guns and hand grenades the day before yesterday [4 February], opens the door for a contemplative reassessment of the whole situation in a way that highlights issues more clearly, which should benefit all the sides in the region. The incident, in which there were several innocent Israeli victim, should be viewed in the context of events and not as a separate incident.

In this context we would like to remind everyone that hundreds of Palestinians in the occupied territories are killed or wounded daily. We would also like to remind everyone that this type of killing and terrorism is carried out by Israeli officials and not by previously unknown people who have nothing to do with the PLO. We would also like to recall the recent raids carried out by Israeli planes on the 'Ayn al-Hilwah refugee camp which led to the killing of many innocent people and [words indistinct].

We are saying this because we want to prove with the voice of wisdom that a number of matters should not be ignored by any side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. First, the PLO recalls the Cairo declaration announced by president 'Arafat which called for a halt to external operations. That declaration, which was based on the efforts made for peace and was followed up by the PLO with the peace initiative announced by president 'Arafat in Geneva as a continuation of its pledge that a settlement for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace was coming [words indistinct]. At this point that pledge is still valid and consequently, the organization is continuing its commitment to its pledges.

Second, everyone must study the results of the bus incident exactly in the same way as they regard the daily slaughter of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The conclusion must be clearly reached that there is no solution, no matter who the perpetrators of the operation were; there is no alternative other than accepting the logic of achieving a just and comprehensive peace. Unless that is achieved, violence will remain the master of the situation and the region—a barrel of gunpowder on the verge of blowing up regional and world peace.

Third, the bus incident should force all sides to cling to peace more than ever before. Whether the perpetrators are Egyptians, Palestinians, or other Arabs, the result remains the same; namely that normalization, acceptance, and forgiveness could only prevail in a climate in which all sides are committed to achieving a just and comprehensive peace. Perhaps this operation should make everyone aware of the need to accomplish the mission quickly.

Fourth, the United States, more than others—in view of its responsibility for encouraging intransigence and for undermining the international will which unanimously agrees on the need to achieve peace in this part of the world in a way that would secure everyone's rights—must understand that the solution lies with the Palestinians, because they are the basis, and with the organization in particular because it represents them, and that it does not lie with other sides, our sisters or others. Without putting this objective into context, there is no hope of achieving what has become a pressing international demand and [word indistinct].

More than ever before, the time may have come, as we face the daily killing of Palestinians and the Israeli bus

incident, for a balanced U.S.-international intervention to convene an international conference with the objective of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict finally and comprehensively.

#### **Syrian Foreign Minister Attends Intifadah Meeting**

##### **Al-Shar' Arrives in Tunis**

JN0602060090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1615 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Tunis this afternoon to attend meetings of the Arab ministerial committee on supporting the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories, which will begin this evening.

Al-Shar' was received at Tunis airport by Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general; Arab League's assistant secretaries-general; Lahbib Ben Yahya, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Ahmad 'Isa, Syria's ambassador to Tunisia; embassy staff; and senior Arab League employees.

##### **Meets With 'Arafat**

JN0502214290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
2115 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Tunis—As part of an exchange of views concerning the meeting of the ministerial committee on supporting the intifadah, a meeting over a working lunch was conducted between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the invitation of Mr. 'Arafat.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, PLO Executive Committee members, and Ahmad 'Isa, Syria's permanent representative to the Arab League, attended.

##### **Second Meeting Held**

JN0602215290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
2128 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at noon today in Tunis. Wafa has said that the meeting dealt with progress in bilateral relations, developments in the Palestine question, and issues of mutual concern. Both sides referred to the need to achieve Arab solidarity to face the Israeli conspiracies and the wave of Jewish emigration to Palestine.

During the meeting, which was attended by Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Information Department, Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis, 'Arafat and al-Shar' also discussed means to activate the efforts to call for an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

#### **'Arafat Addresses Intifadah Meeting on Emigration**

LD0602203990 Algiers Voice of Palestine  
in Arabic 1702 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The brother president leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], head of the state of Palestine, has stressed the great dangers threatening the Arab nation's security and peace in the Middle East as a result of the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied territories. The brother president leader expressed his regret regarding the inadequacy of the financial aid provided by the Arab countries to the intifadah and urged those countries to fulfill their commitments to enable the intifadah to continue its resistance of the Israeli occupier. This came in a speech delivered by the brother president leader Abu-'Ammar to the Arab Committee for Supporting the Intifadah.

The committee's meeting opened 5 February in Tunis and it decided to send a joint Arab delegation to Moscow, Washington, and the European Community to discuss the emigration of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine, in addition to laying down a plan to promote its diplomatic action regarding international support for the intifadah.

##### **Calls For More Pressure on Israel**

LD0602203290 Algiers Voice of Palestine  
in Arabic 1702 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The brother president leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has urged all people and justice, freedom, and peace-loving forces in the world to increase coordination and cooperation among them to put effective pressure on the Zionist entity to make it submit to international will to achieve a just peace in the region based on international legitimacy, which would reinstitute our Palestinian people's national rights.

In a letter to the chairperson of the committee concerned with the Palestinian people exercising their inalienable rights on the occasion of convening the committee's international symposium on our people's rights in Argentina, the brother president leader stressed that our people are struggling to achieve the noble objectives all people aspire to achieve in this epoch of history—to live freely and honorably under democracy and national independence.

#### **'Arafat, Cuban Envoy Discuss 'Friendly' Relations**

LD0302222290 Algiers Voice of Palestine  
in Arabic 1702 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] The brother leader, President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], has received the ambassador of Cuba in Tunisia. The meeting reviewed the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, especially the situation inside the occupied territory in light of the blessed uprising and the dangerous terrorist Zionist escalation against the sons of the Palestinian people, and relations between the two friendly states, Palestine and Cuba.



**Fatah Committee Member Salah Khalaf Interviewed**  
*PM0602154690 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic*  
5 Feb 90 pp 19-21

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu-Iyad, by Rashid Khashanah in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Khashanah] It is 26 years since the Palestinian revolution was launched and three years since the intifadah started. How do you think the intifadah can be developed so that it will not become merely routine?

[Khalaf] The intifadah in its present position is harmful to Israel, because it exposes its repressive methods and ferocity. Development can be achieved in one of two directions: the use of arms—an option which we in the Palestinian leadership have completely ruled out—or an escalation of the armed struggle away from the intifadah's areas but in interaction with it. This is the new option which must be implemented. This, because the impasse into which Israel has led us suggests [yaftarid] that we engage in armed action against Zionist military targets, but not civilian targets. Therefore, we are examining the possibilities of developing the intifadah toward declaring civil disobedience. But our circumstances differ from those of all other peoples afflicted by occupation. Most of the intifadah's principal forces are workers working in Israel, but unfortunately neither the PLO nor the Arab states have been able to help us to provide them with their minimum livelihood. If we complain about the Arabs, they say that we are attacking them. If we say nothing, we would be keeping silent about a crime against our people. The average income of a Palestinian worker in Israel ranges from \$300 to \$400 a month. Neither we nor the workers are requesting that sum or even half of it. In our view, a minimum of \$80-100 is required to enable us to provide a minimum livelihood for a worker and to protect him against starvation. Unless we are able to provide a minimum livelihood for people, we will not be able to reach the civil disobedience stage, because it takes time.

Without securing these conditions—and while the uprisers continue to avoid using arms, as I said—the intifadah should be developed by “peaceful” means, that is, by stone throwing, accompanied by armed action to achieve the Palestinian people's national rights. That is what will happen in the next stage, because we are seeking to provide for our people's needs inside before entering the civil disobedience stage, which, once announced, cannot be abandoned until the occupation is eliminated. So that period should not last long, which is why the right timing must be determined. This, because once civil disobedience is declared, any backtracking from it would mean a return to square one.

[Khashanah] Do you believe that the disputes which have emerged within the Israeli coalition government—especially between Weizman and Shamir—as a result of the intifadah, could lead to a victory for the Israeli “peace camp”?

[Khalaf] Shamir wanted to escalate the campaign against the tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli meeting, because he is fully aware that the Palestinian delegation will be appointed by the PLO. This is why he was anxious to send a message to the Americans, telling them: I can dismiss a senior minister who comes from a big family and has economic influence, since he is one of the manufacturers of aircraft spare parts in Israel. So the dismissal of the big businessman Weizman was a message addressed to the U.S. Administration, saying: “I refuse to deal with the PLO for any reason whatsoever.”

But Shamir failed in that, as proven by his decision to return Weizman to the government. I believe that it was clear U.S. pressure that influenced his return. Anyhow, the two linchpins in the internal conflict in Israel are the peace cause and the dialogue with the Palestinians and, hence, the position on the PLO. Despite preventing Weizman from returning to the inner cabinet, that conflict created a state of confrontation in Israel between peace supporters and extremists. The extremists rallied around Shamir, and peace supporters rallied around Weizman. But the striking thing is that the principal leadership in the Labor Party did not take a strong position in support of Weizman, even though it threatened to break up the coalition government. Its position was undecided and did not match the challenge launched by Shamir which, in essence, was a challenge to the Labor Party as a whole. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] Why did Al-Darawishah and Al-Mi'ari come to Tunis?

[Khalaf] It was not the first visit by Al-Darawishah and Al-Mi'ari to Tunis. They are trying to present the viewpoint of some Israeli officials regarding Baker's plan, stating the need for the PLO to be “lenient” so that the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue can complete its course. We, in turn, told Al-Darawishah and Al-Mi'ari what we told the Americans, Egyptians, and Soviets—namely, that we are ready to deal with Baker's plan according to the known conditions: that the PLO appoint its delegation to the talks, that the agenda be open, and that there be international sponsorship. Our position will remain the same, because we cannot accept any bargaining over such matters. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] It was reported that the Americans agreed with Abu-'Ammar, before the famous 14 November 1988 news conference, on halting fedayeen operations in return for recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights. But that pledge seems to have gone gone the same way as that made by Philip Habib in Beirut in 1982.

[Khalaf] We did not promise the Americans or others that we would stop the armed struggle. We decided—entirely of our own accord—to reduce armed operations so that the intifadah would be the distinguished element before the world. There was no pledge to cease fedayeen operations. All that happened was that we promised to do something that we had already announced to the

world, since in 1974 the [Palestine] National Council issued a decision rejecting external operations. We understand terrorism to mean such external operations, not armed struggle, even if fedayeen operations inside affect civilians by mistake. We regard armed struggle in occupied territories a right for all peoples.

Nevertheless, we decided by ourselves to reduce these operations to a minimum—first, to give the intifadah the opportunity to continue and, second, to give our enemies as well time to realize that we can talk to them in a language other than that of arms. But it seems that they understand only the language of force. I think that what alarmed the Israelis is that our people, though small in number, have been detained by the thousands, have been wounded by the hundreds, and have lost scores of lives, and still continue for the third year to stand alone until the intifadah has become a routine way of life. We cannot make people shoulder more than they can bear.

[Khashanah] The intifadah needs Arab backing at all levels through a climate of comprehensive solidarity. Do you believe that the Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation serves the Palestinian issue?

[Khalaf] We have always said that Egypt should not be left isolated. Therefore we were for Egypt's return to the Arabs and the Arabs' return to Egypt, transcending the Camp David accords and all the sensitivities resulting from them, on the grounds that the Egyptian people are a major part of the Arab nation and constitute an important influence inside it. Thus, I believe that the Egyptian-Palestinian reconciliation will help to create a kind of Arab solidarity that gives that international community an honest picture of the Arabs, helps the intifadah, and is not maintained at its expense. So it is a good step if there is genuine solidarity among the Arabs with the changes taking place in the world. [passage omitted]

I look at the Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation from that angle, because it includes Egypt's and Syria's weight and combines them with the Arab world's weight with a view to crystallizing an Arab bloc with clear aims for the stage ahead, especially regarding the intifadah in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] Inter-Palestinian relations inside [the occupied territories] are dominated by rivalry between fundamentalist forces and the PLO. What future do you expect for the Islamic tendencies?

[Khalaf] We respect people's beliefs, but to be fair, I say that Hamas' [Islamic Resistance Movement] role has been exaggerated by the Israelis and their press, which seeks to spread an atmosphere of fear of the growing Islamic tendency. What is certain is that the residents of the occupied territories will resort to further religious and nationalist extremism if the United States continues its present role—namely, the destruction of any initiatives aimed at achieving peace—and if Israel continues

its intransigence. We are not frightened of that trend. They tend to exaggerate its actual scale. We know its actual scale. We also know that all the Islamic bases are with the PLO, because they see in it their political entity—that is, apart from some leaders who have the delusion that they will become an alternative to the PLO. And it is known which states embrace them and who helps them. So it is easy to hit them, but if we do that, who stands to gain from the conflict? Who will benefit? On that basis, we decided to deal with the Islamic tendency and urged it to cooperate within the PLO framework. We will not be dragged into side battles. In fact we have often coordinated with the symbols of that tendency. But I warn that that tendency will grow so long as the Americans remain totally biased towards Israel and obstruct all prospects of a settlement. This, because that tendency provides a kind of shelter behind which to escape from reality.

[Khashanah] How could we describe Fatah's state of health, now that 25 years have elapsed since the armed struggle was launched?

[Khalaf] The fifth congress held in August last year was a key event in recent times. Though I do not claim that all the decisions it took have been implemented, certainly a change was introduced into the leadership, since it now includes young people, both in the Central Committee and in the Revolutionary Council. The leadership now embodies a new framework for asking questions and a legislative framework, which now has executive powers that it did not have before. That change is very important. But in a big movement like Fatah decisions cannot be implemented in one go, but only in stages. Anyhow, I am optimistic and believe that we should apply what has happened in Fatah to the PLO's organs and institutions, because we live now in a world dominated by change. [passage omitted]

So we are seeking to apply Fatah decisions in all fields, including PLO institutions. And there are good signs, especially since many internal forces are lying in wait for us.

[Khashanah] Could it be said that we are witnessing a "Palestinian perestroika" launched by Fatah to include the PLO's structure?

[Khalaf] We cannot say that it is a full perestroika, but it is a kind of development within the leadership to rejuvenate it and reconcile the grassroots and the leadership. We are a revolution that has a long history and still has a long road ahead of it. The youngest of us is now over 50, which is why it is necessary to rejuvenate the leadership. But the important thing is not the mere change, but the substance of the decisions made at the congress, which have gradually rejuvenated Fatah. Fatah's historic value is that it was the first bullet and has always accommodated the new guns and the rising tendencies, setting up a framework to enable it to carry the slogan of the time.

## Algeria

### Bendjedid's Speech at Economic Reform Seminar

LD0602221790 Algiers Television Service in Arabic  
1915 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Speech by President Chadli Bendjedid at an economic reform seminar at the Palace of Nations on 6 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother cadres. I want to attend this one-day seminar with you today dealing with economic reforms, not by means of my speech to you on this occasion, but to express the solidarity of the president of the Republic, of the government, and of all state institutions concerning economic reforms. [passage omitted]

I believe that it will never be possible for us to talk about economic reforms without political reforms and vice versa because these matters are interrelated. Thus, through my presence with you today—although for just a short period—I want to express my solidarity and my support for all the work you have done and you will do in the framework of the government orientations and program for implementation of the economic reforms. [passage omitted]

We see that the effective implementation of the autonomy of enterprises is allowing freedom of initiative; that is, we are emphasizing freedom of initiative and adopting measures in the field, and giving the person in charge of enterprises the power and resources to deal with the matters which arise in the work place or enterprise he manages. I believe the supervision of ministries over enterprises and the responsibilities of the enterprises have a clear role. However, I am aware there is a lack of understanding or perhaps a deliberate distortion by some elements who do not want anything good to come of these reforms, who distort the meaning and the scope of the economic reforms. There is also perhaps a shortcoming in the method of explanation, understanding, or dialogue by those concerned when the issue concerns an economic, social, or educational institution. It is necessary for us to open a dialogue, to convince people and talk with them on the scope of these reforms, in order to eliminate any justification for lack of understanding which they blame on distortion or perhaps a real lack of understanding because no dialogue, debate, or exchange of views followed this issue on the scope of reforms. [sentence as heard] I noticed some distortion lately in the economic, social, and education fields as far as the university and many other sectors are concerned.

I hope that the brothers who are responsible for these sectors will provide adequate and detailed explanations. However, when we explain this, we cannot accept any compromise. No one—politicians or others—are more loyal to the country than another group. We absolutely do not accept compromise from any group, whatever the slogans they uphold.

However, I believe in dialogue. The era of giving directives and orders at the central level and of people blindly carrying them out are over for us. We have finished with them by exercising true democracy. [passage omitted]

We must pay attention to and follow up the implementation of the economic reforms in a wider sense. And today, this day of study, is very useful. It gives us and you the opportunity to exchange views and to discuss all the issues which, in your opinion, may not be clear or may cause some complications, so that the government will have the opportunity to learn your point of view and so that you can also listen to the government's opinion regarding the real objectives of and prospects for economic reforms. That is why we are saying that the task is everyone's, not only the government's. On the contrary, you have a responsibility; a big responsibility, particularly in the implementation field.

Regarding these reforms, I would like to say that I hope that the brothers responsible for the economy and for social and educational institutions will understand the circumstances, the facts, and the developments inside and outside Algeria quickly, so that we can get on with the implementation of these reforms. Naturally, the objective is that these will contribute to the development of the national economy. [passage omitted]

All this requires the creation of a climate in the country conducive to the achievement of this great objective—a political and psychological climate and an atmosphere that will encourage all sides to work toward implementing these reforms. This is required of all the people, all the parties and groups, and all the citizens and mass organizations, because this is a national action. [passage omitted]

I have said previously, and the head of the government has also said this, that we have to endeavor to come out with fundamental principles which concern the national interest, and there should be a discussion about them by all the existing political parties. These will be the fundamental principles of the Algerian state at a specific time. All the parties must be given freedom of action within their programs and philosophies.

We say here we can control our problems through mobilization, consciousness, and commitment—a political commitment to a given policy or a given program. However, today, thanks to the reforms, we have here a new phase which requires the state's cadres at all levels to be politically committed—if they are convinced about such developments and reforms—in their work and application in the field. And your only preoccupation, therefore, should be your commitment to implement such policies which you believe in after a dialogue which helps you to arrive at such a conviction, which is shared by all us; namely, there is a need for those reforms. Therefore, I am calling upon all brother officials at all levels to be committed, mobilized, and ready for mutual



understanding with the executive, i.e. between the government and economic, social, and educational institutions.

A dialogue should be opened to examine those institutions' current problems and issues. We will only be able to surmount all problems by this means and through work. However, if everyone of us begins to philosophize and forgets about work and the national economy, well, I am not sure what the repercussion of this will be on the gains which Algeria has achieved, which the Algerian man and worker has achieved. [passage omitted]

This all that I wanted to say. It was possible for me, however, to take this opportunity to dwell upon other issues, particularly political ones. But I think it is better to leave such topics to another time. However, I would like to assert in front of you, very clearly, that we are following the developments in the country, particularly the political reforms and the daily practice of democracy. We have noticed various excesses even in strikes in some factories and in social and cultural institutions behind which there have been malicious hands. Here we have also noticed excesses in the use of violence, verbal and physical violence. I used to attribute this to the lack of experience and to society's lack of training on how to use this new method to practice democracy.

We said yes, we shall accept those excesses, but this must never be interpreted as the state being weak and nonconfrontational. However, we do not want to get to this level. We want to open up dialogue out of conviction of what is best for the people. But we will never accept—in the past we used to criticize the sole regime and sole party system, and now we are embarking on new concepts and overthrowing the sole regime and sole party. [sentence as heard] Unless the will of the Algerian people is otherwise. The final arbiter and decider for me regarding the future of Algeria is clearly stated in the constitution, it is in the hands of the people. All those who want to reach a position of responsibility at any level must pass through the will of the Algerian people via the ballot box. However, we will never accept those who want to impose themselves by whatever means or under any banner.

Thanks be to God, Algeria—that is, the Algerian people—has reached a degree of political awareness which I believe, will prevent such an force from steering the Algerian people away from the right direction. However, I would like to say to you that a state exists, and when it sees the need to end or to cut off the fingers and hands of those who want to harm the law, it will do so without any hesitation. But we prefer to provide the opportunity for dialogue, discussion, and persuasion. This is the path we believe in.

The only thing I require of all the people and of all the recognized parties and institutions is that we cooperate in bringing forth true democracy, and in accepting and adhering to the principles of the game regarding exercising democracy. And, in the final analysis, we should

let the people arbitrate and choose programs or representatives at whatever level in full democracy.

As the principal official responsible in this country for exercising democracy and effective free elections, I give assurances regarding allowing the Algerian people to choose their representatives in complete freedom and under full democracy. This is what I wanted to say on this occasion, and I am reaffirming this. My presence with you today is to express to you, as I said at the beginning, my support for the efforts you are making to achieve and implement the economic reforms which are essential. The interest of the administrative structure clearly requires this. I believe that the economic reforms which we have begun to implement (?require) a clear vision by the managers who are responsible for the institutions, and they also clearly serve the interests and rights of workers and the national economy in the broader sense.

I wish you success in your work and maybe we shall have the opportunity to discuss other issues regarding the economy, management, and also political issues in the future. You are cadres of the Algerian state. Whatever your political affiliation, as far as I and the government are concerned you are cadres of the state, the Algerian state. Whatever a person's conviction, program, or philosophy may be, he is morally and politically committed to the implementation of the government's program.

Thank you. Until we meet again, God willing.

#### **Social Democrats Reject National Pact Idea**

LD0202151890 *Algiers Domestic Service in French*  
2200 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The Social Democratic Party has defined itself as an opposition party and not as a composition party following an emergency session of its steering committee. It is also another way of rejecting the idea of a national pact advanced recently. In a long final resolution, the Social Democratic Party states its opposition to the 7 August electoral law of which several provisions are regarded as being antidemocratic. [passage omitted]

#### **Publication of New Islamic Newspaper Noted**

PM0502112090 *Paris LE MONDE in French*  
25 Jan 90 p 7

[Jean de la Gueriviere dispatch: "Close-Fought Battle Between the Government and the Islamic Movement"]

[Excerpt] Algiers—People are rubbing their eyes in front of Algerian newsstands! The metamorphosis—in monthly form—of the famous ALGER REPUBLICAIN joined the flood of new titles this month. Rivalling a French radio station's freedom of speech, the daily HORIZONS carries the frontpage headline: "Ait-Ahmed Draws a Full House in Oran." And yet, neither the latest meeting held by the leader of the Socialist Forces Front, who has returned to the country after a long exile, nor the



war of communiques among the 20 political parties already recognized are as prominent in people's minds as the Islamic movement—that nebulous entity which Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche credited with around 30 percent of the votes in the forthcoming municipal elections in an informal conversation after the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE "Grand Jury" program.

During that meeting with the French press, Mr Hamrouche clearly said that there was no question of hampering the Islamic Salvation Front, the first legalized Islamic party in the Maghreb, although "everybody is asking us to declare war on the fundamentalists," especially Morocco and Tunisia which are considerably worried. Those whom the government chief suspects of acting in cooperation with the other Maghreb fundamentalists, despite their denials, have been able to find some source of satisfaction in some of his statements, for instance his reluctance to reform a family code unfavorable to women. But they must have been angry when he "ruled out the possibility of abandoning French" as "the second national language." [passage omitted]

#### Diplomatic Relations Established With Guatemala

LD0102151190 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT  
1 Feb 90

[Text] Algiers, 1/2/90 (APS)—The government of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the grade of a non-resident ambassador starting from yesterday.

#### Egypt

#### Paper Reveals 'Secret' Mubarak-Al-Asad Meeting

NC0602152790 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic  
5 Feb 90, pp 12, 13

[Text] AL-SHIRA' has learned that President Husni Mubarak paid a secret visit to Damascus and held two meetings with President Hafiz al-Asad. The first meeting was attended by senior officials from both countries and the second was a private meeting that lasted for 2 and ½ hours. The expanded meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Mamduh al-Zu'bi, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, Interior Minister Muhammad Harbi, Information Minister Muhammad Salman, General Hikmat al-Shihabi, and Major General 'Ali Duba.

The Egyptian delegation included Defense Minister Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, former Interior Minister (later dismissed) Major General Zaki Badr, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, President Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz, and Dr Mustafa al-Fiqi.

Noticeably absent from the meeting were Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi and Foreign Minister 'Ismat

'Abd-al-Majid. The first was occupied with a number of domestic issues in Egypt and the second was in Washington holding talks with U.S. officials on the Palestinian issue and Egypt's debts to the Washington. This explained why the Syrian foreign minister did not attend the talks between the two countries.

AL-SHIRA' has also learned that the two sides agreed on the various issues which were discussed, although the Palestinian question requires further discussion to bring about total agreement between the two sides. The Syrians believe that it is necessary to achieve Arab agreement before giving the PLO the right to negotiate with any party. The Egyptians, on the other hand, believe that the PLO should be given every opportunity to continue its peace activities along the course it has been pursuing.

The visit, which took place in mid-January, lasted for about 10 hours and included a luncheon attended by the two presidents. During the meal, President al-Asad met with President Mubarak at his private guest quarters for a short time.

This secret visit is regarded as a prelude to the public visit which President Mubarak will make to Damascus to sanction the rapprochement between the two fraternal countries officially. The date of the public visit is not yet known, although it is believed that it will not be too far in the future.

The summit between Presidents Mubarak and Al-Asad explains the visit which Iraqi President Saddam Husayn made to Cairo last week. During that visit the latest developments concerning Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the normalization of relations were discussed with a view to ending the last vestige of inter-Arab disagreement.

The visit produced good results and, at any rate, the "honeymoon" between Cairo and Damascus has begun. It will undoubtedly soon yield results in the Arab world, particularly in light of Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam's statement during his visit to Cairo in December that "the rapprochement between the two countries will have repercussions on the whole Arab nation".

The Mubarak-al-Asad meeting is a singular event, despite the fact that the two presidents held a reconciliation meeting during the Casablanca Arab summit conference last May. The Damascus summit is also noteworthy because it constitutes a qualitative move in the direction of rectifying ties between the two countries and placing them in a framework likely to serve the interests of the Syrian and Egyptian peoples, and subsequently those of other Arab peoples.

President al-Asad had earlier described President Mubarak as a "friend and comrade in arms." It is certain this friendship and comradeship will have a profound effect on their relationship, especially in view of the fact that the bonds between Egypt and Syria are numerous and are connected in all aspects of life in the two

countries. The years of estrangement have proved that no one benefited from the break except the Israeli enemy and the enemies of the collective Arab causes.

What will this rapprochement consolidated in Damascus bring? What consequences will it have in the various spheres? The most prominent and important feature of the eventful meeting is that it is the prelude to a course of cooperation, coordination, and solidarity between two fraternal Arab countries whose strong ties in past eras constituted a formidable citadel of defense in the entire Arab area against foreign and colonial invasions. What happened during the Crusades is the best proof of this.

The summit is a prelude, which will be followed by other moves, to ensuring continued ties between Egypt and Syria with the aim of resolving all the problems that arose in the past when Al-Sadat broke Arab ranks. Another aim is to establish new bases for bilateral relations that depend on shared principles and values and the shared destiny of the two peoples, who are united by language, history, geography, and Arabism and who share the same concerns. They are united by the same threats, dangers, and challenges.

AL-SHIRA' has also learned that, except for the Palestinian problem, views were identical on all the issues discussed. These issues concern Syria, Egypt, and the Arab region which is facing huge challenges in light of the changes in the international arena and the increased dangers that are lying in wait for the Arab nation.

It can be said that in light of the results of the summit, Arab solidarity will be given a great impetus forward and thus confirm that the most important obstacles to its progress have been eliminated. This will make the Arab family more capable of confronting the attempts to fragment and break up the united Arab will which the Arab arena witnessed in the past stage.

#### Effective Solidarity

An informed source in Damascus says: "The stage requires action with a pan-Arab and absolutely serious spirit to achieve effective Arab solidarity toward the Arab-Zionist conflict, particularly as Israel finds itself in a position which until recently it only dreamed of in light of international and even Arab circumstances.

In view of this reality, the source adds: "Many marginal issues are supposed to disappear and be replaced by the supreme pan-Arab interest because the danger threatens everyone unless it is confronted with a united and firm Arab stand, particularly as it has become certain that Israel does not really want peace and is in fact working and directing all efforts toward new aggression to annex new Arab territories."

He stressed that the Arab nation has a great opportunity to be stronger in everything and consequently to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. What we Arabs need is to start to unite our forces, mobilize them correctly, and

establish a strong Arab solidarity that will work for Arab issues and not against them." [quotation marks as published]

What is being said in Damascus about Arab solidarity is also being said at all levels in Cairo. This shows that the process to revive Arab solidarity and bypass secondary and marginal differences has taken a great step forward, particularly with the unique stand taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Inter-Arab relations are thus facing a new stage, the slogan of which is an Arab solidarity which will face challenges, the most important of which currently is the question of the influx of Soviet Jews to Israel. A call has been made for holding an Arab summit that would take the stands and measures capable of confronting this grave issue. Thus, Arab solidarity will be tested, particularly as the confrontation of this problem will reflect the depth, extent, and effectiveness of this solidarity.

In any case, the eventful meeting is an important stage in the current developments. It will undoubtedly have profound effects on Arab issues which will appear in the very near future, particularly as Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam stressed that the citizens in Egypt and Syria will very soon see the results of Syrian-Egyptian contacts.

#### Palestinian, Others Arrested for Bus Attack

NC0602195690 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, Feb 6 (AFP)—Egyptian police Tuesday arrested more than 20 people, including a second Palestinian, in connection with Sunday's [4 February] attack on a tourist bus that left nine Israeli civilians dead, police sources said.

The preliminary report of the investigation also showed that more than one of the attackers was a Jordanian of Palestinian origin and that they had entered Egypt by air from Syria.

An identikit portrait of at least one of the commandos was drawn up and distributed to airports, ports and border crossings in Egypt as police tried to close in on the gunmen who carried out the attack.

The name of the second Palestinian arrested Tuesday has not been revealed but police sources said the young man was from Rafah on the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and had been seized at Shibin al-Qanater in the Nile Delta region.

Police found the getaway car used by the commandos, a Peugeot 505, in Shibin al-Qanater, where Monday they had arrested another Palestinian believed to be the driver of the car. The attackers, two masked men, are believed to have sublet an apartment there. Asked by police to explain his presence in a small Delta community where he apparently had no links, the Palestinian said he had come to close a deal on a pair of eye-glasses.

All the other persons arrested Tuesday were Egyptians who were also rounded up in Shibin al-Qanater. But they are not residents of the village. [passage omitted]

Reliable sources in Cairo said meanwhile that police believe the gunmen had accomplices who may have helped them flee the scene of the attack, on the desert highway from Ismailia to Cairo, by using secondary roads. [passage omitted]

#### Further on Arrests

NC0702102890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1013 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA)—Last night security organs arrested a number of suspects for abetting the culprits who carried out the armed attack on the tourist bus carrying Israelis on the Cairo-Ismailia desert road last Sunday.

A responsible security source said that the security organs now have important information about the culprits and the parties that assisted them in Cairo until they were able to carry out their crime.

Security organs are continuing their intensive efforts to uncover the details of this incident and bring the perpetrators to trial.

#### Reaction to Attack on Israeli Tourists Continues

##### Ghali on Advancing Peace Process

NC0602185790 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1830 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt hopes that the Israeli tourist bus incident will not have negative repercussions on the peace process or Israeli tourism in Egypt. He said that there is no Arab opposition to Egypt's efforts to advance the peace process and initiate a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue. The Arab countries, he noted, support Egypt's efforts in this regard. He expressed the hope that the tripartite meeting will take place as soon as possible to achieve peace in the region.

##### Opposition Parties Denounce Attack

NC0702072790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA)—The Egyptian opposition parties strongly denounced the armed attack against the tourist bus carrying a group of Israeli tourists, in which 11 persons were killed and 20 injured. They described it as a terrorist act designed to hamper the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Liberal Party Leader Mustafa Kamil Murad termed the incident a blow to the peace process. He said that those who had carried out this operation could not be advocates of peace but advocates of terrorism and destruction.

Liberal Party Deputy Leader Murad al-Sabtasi stated that the culprits could not be Egyptians. He said Egypt, which is working on and calling for peace, could not stain its hands with blood, and noted that these acts are the work of terrorists and murderers.

For his part, Wafd Party Assistant Secretary Dr Nu'man Jum'ah has stated that his party strongly denounces this act of aggression against unarmed civilians who were the guests of Egypt. He said this act of aggression is tantamount to aggression against Egypt's sovereignty and it could distort Egypt's reputation in the world as a safe and secure country.

Yasin Siraj-al-Din, leader of the Wafd parliamentary group in the People's Assembly, declared that we do not approve of this incident, because it is an act of aggression against innocent people. He [words indistinct] aggression against the unarmed Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. He stressed that this incident must not impede the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East, which everyone is looking forward to, awaiting, and endeavoring to achieve.

Counselor Ma'mud al-Hudaybi, People's Assembly member from the Socialist Labor Party, said that [word indistinct] strongly condemns this incident and believes that such acts do not serve the Palestinian cause, but [words indistinct] terrorist and bloody acts. He said that the Israelis had entered Egypt as tourists and it was our duty to protect them. He added that this incident must not change the course of the Palestinian issue, but [words indistinct] the violations and oppressions that are taking place in the occupied territories at the hands of the Israeli occupation troops.

Al-Ummah Party leader Ahmad al-Sabahi has expressed his denunciation of this unfortunate incident and said that his party condemns and deplores all forms of terrorism. He emphasized that this act does not reflect the [word indistinct] of Egypt and the Arab countries or their genuine desire for a comprehensive and durable peace with their neighbors.

##### 'Expulsion' of Palestinians 'Hideous Crime'

JN0602155590 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic  
17 Jan 90 P 12

["Keyhole" column by Kamil Zuhayri]

[Text] The Arab League met yesterday to discuss Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel. This is because 300,000 Soviet Jews are expected to arrive in Israel by 1993, and the issue is a serious one.

There is a special significance in the USSR's decision to change the rules of emigration and to grant its citizens the freedom of travel. This is because the freedom of travel and movement are human rights. The USSR is proceeding in this direction strongly, and this approach cannot be stopped, because this is its right and its own domestic affair. However, the problem is that "human



rights" have been raised as a banner to allow new immigrants to come to the occupied Arab territories, and particularly to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is the aspect of the issue that concerns us and which is serious. This is because the influx of the old colonialists means the establishment of more settlements in the Arab territories occupied by Israel by force in 1967, and exposes the Arab people in these territories to terrorism that conflicts with the UN Charter and human rights.

It is strange that while the USSR is changing its emigration laws to make them easier, the United States is restricting immigration. The inevitable result is that these Jews are forced to emigrate to Israel instead of the United States. Ninety percent of Soviet emigrants prefer to go to North or South America. After a period when the USSR made an invitation from blood relatives a condition for emigration applications, it reduced these restrictions. In fact, emigration has sometimes become direct. This is also very serious while it seems to be innocent. Using human rights as a pretext, Jews emigrate to establish settlements and to colonize a land that is not theirs, and to which they have no right other than the "myth" that Israel is the state of all Jews.

Yesterday Shamir also said that he clings to the occupied territories because they will be the refuge for those arriving from the USSR. A few days ago, Jewish organizations in the United States announced they would finance the iniquitous waves of this emigration. Before the Malta summit between Bush and Gorbachev, I said that the U.S. President had proposed [to the USSR] facilitating emigration in return for U.S. technology and economic aid.

It is axiomatic that we are not against anyone's freedom, but attending to Soviet Jews' human rights is taking place at the expense of the Palestinians' right to their land.

Do not say what Madame Roland said about the French Revolution: O Freedom, how many crimes are being committed in your name? This is because the most hideous crime is the expulsion of Palestinians from their land into the unknown, and the importation of strangers to build settlements that are armed to teeth.

#### **Police Uncover Illegal Arms Factory in Cairo**

JN0602154490 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic  
4 Feb 90 p 7

[By Hasan al-Shayib]

[Excerpt] Investigations in west Cairo have uncovered a fire-arms factory managed by blacksmith 'Antar Muhammad 'Abduh, age 31, inside his workshop in the al-Basatin area. The investigators confiscated 13 revolvers, 28 barrels, and large numbers of rifle butts, triggers, and the equipment to produce them. [passage omitted]

#### **Mubarak Urged To Fire People's Assembly Speaker**

JN2001192490 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 18 Jan 90  
p 1

[Article by editor in chief Jamal Badawi: "Closing Gap Between Government and Opposition"]

[Excerpts] How we would love for President Mubarak to take another look at luminaries of the regime who have done it a disservice. If Zaki Badr has effectively brought about his own downfall, others are still committing the same sins as the disgraced minister, although in different guises. Some seem to want to play the regime and the opposition against each other and spark the fires of sedition, allegedly to ward off the danger of the opposition displacing the government in office, using as a pretext the failure of successive governments to tackle the country's economic crisis. [passage omitted]

As Egypt has never been so hard-pressed on the political and economic fronts, the need has never been greater for all parties, unions, and individuals to join hands. The question is how to go about pursuing this objective, given that smoke still lingers in the air from battles contrived by the deposed minister.

Maybe the first step would be for the state to abandon the notion of a monopoly of power and understand that it should be within the realm of possibility for a government in office and the opposition to exchange places, and that the former should act in this spirit. The government will also be expected to work to close the gap separating it from opposition parties. This calls for ridding the country of leftovers from the policies of the deposed minister, especially from such institutions as the People's Assembly, whose speaker was Zaki Badr's greatest support in his repressive policies. The stick wielded by Badr was manipulated by Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. If the dismissed minister was found to be wanting in political astuteness, al-Mahjub belongs to a moribund school of politics that puts such store by a totalitarian system of government that does not brook any form of opposition. I just hope the president will sound out the public mood on that score and count the losses incurred by the government as a result of al-Mahjub's influence in such key areas as the public sector, education, and the landlord-tenant relationship.

President Mubarak's historic decree sacking Zaki Badr has increased his popularity, and I am certain that he will become even more popular if the speakership of the People's Assembly is given a person with genuine democratic credentials.

After the sacking of Zaki Badr, people heaved a sigh of relief, and the dirty war the former minister sparked between the government and the opposition came to an end. Let's hope the current truce will usher in a new flourish of democracy with all forces enjoying their freedom. Let's hope dialogue and mutual respect will



underlie the state-opposition relationship so Egyptians can feel they are leading dignified lives in a free and dignified land.

### Consultative Council To Use 'Palestine' on Maps

45000201 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic  
1 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] Consultative Council Speaker Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi has instructed the council's publications director to print the name Palestine instead of Israel on the council's maps. The speaker had noticed the name Israel on two of the council's maps.

### 3 NDP Assembly Election Candidates Win

JN0302150190 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic  
1 Feb 90 p 6

[By Buthaynah Zakariya]

[Text] Bani Suwayf—'Abd-al-Rahman Wafi, candidate of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in the Bani Suwayf constituency, won in the People's Assembly elections, garnering 467,248 votes. He was a treasurer at the NDP General Secretariat. He won the seat, which became vacant after the death of Assembly member 'Abbas Safiy-al-Din.

Fathi Hashish and Muhammad al-'Azab, NDP's candidates in the first and second constituencies of the Governorate of al-Daqahliyah, also won in the elections, which were held following the death of Shafiq Hashish and 'Abd-al-Fattah Salih. Fathi Hashish obtained 46.60 percent of the votes and Muhammad al-'Azab obtained 63.84 percent.

### Increase in Crude Oil Prices Announced

NC3101205090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT  
31 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA)—Egypt has decided to reduce the prices of its crude oil by \$1 per barrel as of Thursday, 1 February 1990. Hamad Ayyub, deputy chairman of the Petroleum Authority for foreign trade, stated this today. The new prices will be as follows:

- Suez Gulf and Ra's al-Bihar crude: \$18.50 per barrel;
- Bala'im crude: \$17.65 per barrel;
- Ra's Badran crude: \$16.50 per barrel;
- Ra's Gharib crude: \$16.20 per barrel. [passage omitted]

### Libya Sentences Fishermen Detained Since Aug

JN2801192090 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic  
26 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[By Ashraf Hamid]

[Text] Alexandria—The Libyan authorities have sentenced 62 Egyptian fishermen, whose fishing boats beached on the Libyan coast last August, to various

terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 1 year. The fishermen include 20 boys and a number of older men. All attempts over the past 5 months have failed to persuade the Libyan authorities to release the fishermen and their 6 boats. The Egyptian Government has kept the negotiations and the prison terms secret without informing the fishermen's families of them.

The incident occurred on 12 August, when 6 fishing boats, 2 of them belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, left Marsa Matruh, Abu Qir, and al-Mina' al-Sharqi and beached on the Libyan coast as a result of storms and a change in the weather. The Libyan authorities then seized the boats in the Port of Tubruq, and all efforts by officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation have failed to contain the crisis. Negotiations between a Libyan delegation and 'Ali Zurayq, chief of the Egyptian fishermen, held recently in Egypt, also failed to reach an agreement. Muhammad Hafiz, legal adviser to the fishermen, said that a suit would be filed against the Libyan authorities to release the fishermen and their boats, whose value is estimated at 2 million pounds.

### USSR To Extend Loan for Electricity, Energy

JN2101171290 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 Jan 90  
p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has agreed to extend a loan of 120 million pounds on easy terms to the electricity and energy sector to complete the establishment of the 1,200 megawatt power generating complex in 'Uyun Musa [placename as published]. The Soviet Union will also obtain the rest of the funds from Soviet-guaranteed European loans, a first of its kind ever offered by the Soviet Union.

This came in a statement to the AL-AHRAM correspondent by Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, after his meeting with the Egyptian delegation led by Eng Muhammad Samir, under secretary at the Ministry of Electricity and Energy for organizations and companies' affairs. The delegation returned to Cairo after a round of talks in Moscow.

The minister added that the two sides agreed on new projects for the renewable energy organization, including 220/66 kilovolt transformers, electric cables, a hydraulic power generating station, nuclear energy projects, repairs to the 66 kilovolt lines, and the hydraulic station in 'Ataqah which generates power through pumping and storing water. He added that these projects will be carried out to meet industrial and consumption needs until the year 2000.

### Trade Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia

JN2901194090 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic  
28 Jan 90 p 11

[By Safa' Jamal-al-Din]

[Text] A trade agreement, including an equal deal worth \$168 million, has been signed at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade between Egypt and the CSSR.

Egyptian exports included in the deal are: cotton, textiles, phosphates, freezers, citrus fruits, and leather products. They also include commodities that are entering the CSSR market for the first time, such as woven products, cosmetics, perfumes, and ready-made clothes. The CSSR exports include steel reinforcement, paper, engineering tools, steel products, and motorcycle components.

The agreement was signed for Egypt by Dr 'Adil Shukri, first under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and chief of the trade representation department, and for the CSSR by Josef Kuchi, under secretary of the CSSR Trade Ministry [name and title as published].

### Libya

#### Tripoli International on Jewish Immigration

LD2901095190 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Jan 90:

[Excerpts] Today we talk about the dimensions and dangers of the wave of Jewish emigration from the countries of Eastern Europe to occupied Palestine. [passage omitted]

In fact, the new extensive wave of Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine, which is currently taking place, is one of the direct results of the new Yalta, whose maps were drawn up off the Arab shores. The Jewish immigration waves started to come from the Eastern European countries since the policies of revision and retreat started, especially concerning the Palestinian issue, and this is what matters to us. Until then any Zionist activity was forbidden in that part of the world according to firm laws which considered Zionism a form of racism. Now the capitals of these countries witness (?the formation) of explicit Zionist organizations under the cover of defending the Jews, to the extent that it was not at all surprising that more than 86 Zionist organizations from the various Eastern European countries held a conference in Moscow in the last week of last month. These organizations include the organizations of [words indistinct]. In addition, the activities of these Zionist organizations increased to the extent that they decided to issue their own (?newspaper), which reflect their aims, programs, and poisonous propaganda.

Naturally, the wave of Jewish immigration from these countries to occupied Palestine will increase under these circumstances. Last year more than 55,000 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union, while the number of Jewish emigrants in 1988 did not exceed 10,000. [passage omitted]

#### Soviet Consul in Benghazi on Fostering Ties

LD0302191990 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Al-Bayan al-Awwal, Al-Nawwar [February] 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Soviet general consul in the city of al-Bayan al-Awwal (Benghazi) expressed the appreciation of his country of the firm and principled stances of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution towards all national and international issues.

During a visit to the Secretariat of the People's Congress of the municipality of Benghazi this morning, the consul reasserted the importance of developing and bolstering relations between Great Jamahiriya and the USSR.

#### Al-Talhi, Algerian Counterpart Meet 6 Feb

LD0602200490 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Feb (JANA)—The brother secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison and International Cooperation [Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi] conferred in Tripoli today with brother Sid Ahmed Ghazali, the foreign minister of fraternal Algeria. They examined a number of topics of mutual interest. Brother Sid Ahmed Ghazali left Tripoli this evening following his visit to the Great Jamahiriya. The Algerian foreign minister arrived in Tripoli at noon today.

#### Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR President Speak on Telephone

LD0502235290 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] A telephone contact took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

#### Agrarian Reform Secretary Meets Spanish Delegation

LD2901202390 Tripoli JANA in English 1715 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Text] Tripoli, A'ina Al-Na [January] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation met this morning in Tripoli Opollo Bolle-gro, the Spanish minister of foreign trade [name and title as received] and his accompanying delegation.

During their meeting they discussed and debated the bilateral relations in the agricultural field and the means of consolidate them.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the People's Bureau in Madrid and Spain's ambassador to Great Jamahiriya.

## Morocco

### Former Polisario Official on Maghreb Unity

PM0602211390 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic  
26 Jan 90 pp 26-28

[Interview with Omar Hadrami, "a founder of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario) and currently a governor at the Moroccan Interior Ministry," by unidentified correspondent; date, place, not given]

[Excerpts] Omar Hadrami, a founder of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro [Polisario Front] and military commander, joined those who returned to the Kingdom of Morocco, abandoning all his previous ideas and believing in new ideas. King Hassan II has appointed him a governor at the Interior Ministry.

AL-HAWADITH conducted the following interview with him:

AL-HAWADITH: Does your return to your motherland mean that the fire—the fire of war and confrontation—has ended forever?

Omar Hadrami: Of course, that is the present tendency in the world, and fortunately it is a strong tendency. Our Arab homeland is no longer separate from these changes. The Arab group has taken account of these factors, thus producing the phased unions currently being witnessed by the Arab world, especially in our region—the Arab Maghreb. I believe that the time is no longer suitable for an exchange of fire by young independent states trying to achieve a status. This is a time for maturity and resolving differences for the sake of more important and broader issues. Regrettably, some have still not digested these developments and still cling to the old ideas opposed to the new liberation and unity tendency. The language of the present is the language of dialogue. It has replaced the language of fire, which logic no longer accepts. And, thank God, those who are aware of this civilized method are increasing in number day by day, while others remain as intransigent as ever in their losing adventure. Time will have no mercy on those who have not absorbed or adjusted to the new conditions. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that a solution can be achieved without Moroccan-Algerian detente? And how can that detente be developed to firmly establish the referendum idea in the Sahara and create an atmosphere for holding it?

Omar Hadrami: Of course, Algerian-Moroccan detente plays a principal and vital role in that issue, because the Polisario derives its existence from the tension and mistrust existing between the region's states. I believe that peace and accord among the region's states are in the inhabitants' interests. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that the United Nations can implement the referendum on the Sahara, or are there other parties which can participate with and help the United Nations in conducting that referendum?

Omar Hadrami: The United Nations can do it, with help from the parties concerned.

AL-HAWADITH: What are the parties concerned?

Omar Hadrami: First, the Kingdom of Morocco and, second, the Polisario and its ally, Algeria. All that confronts the United Nations are the Polisario's impossible conditions. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that the continuation or escalation of the military confrontation harms Moroccan-Algerian detente?

Omar Hadrami: The objective of that escalation is to create an atmosphere of mistrust between Algeria and Morocco. So if Morocco is attacked, it accuses Algeria; then Algeria replies to the Moroccan accusation. Thus the winner is the Polisario, because its existence is the result of mistrust between Algeria and Morocco.

AL-HAWADITH: But Morocco and Algeria are politically mature enough to overcome that scheme, which aims to sabotage their relations.

Omar Hadrami: That is what I hope and what the peoples demand—a particular phase to reach similar European maturity. Then they will discover that their interests are not in borders and small entities. As a result, they will work open-mindedly to pool their efforts. And I believe that the group has reached that stage.

AL-HAWADITH: You represented the Polisario in Washington. How would you assess the U.S. Administration's understanding of the Moroccan Saharan problem?

Omar Hadrami: The Americans believe that we have a frontal [jabhawi] conflict. They believe that the Arab Maghreb must exist, so that issue becomes marginal. But out of respect for all the parties, the United States supports the organization of a referendum by the United Nations so that the final solution will assume a legitimate form. [passage omitted]

### Hassan-Bendjedid Meeting Shows 'Understanding'

LD2801232490 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1612 GMT  
28 Jan 90

[Text] Rabat, 28 Jan, (MAP)—It has been learned from an official source that the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria was characterized by the best form of friendship and spirit of understanding.

In a statement to MAP, the same source stated that King Hassan II and President Bendjedid reviewed bilateral relations and the issue of the Sahara during a 1 and ½ hour tete-a-tete meeting.



The Algerian president emphasized his country's sincere determination to bolster bilateral relations and abide by international legitimacy with regard to the Sahara issue, for which his country hopes a solution can be found soon.

These very feelings and determination were reiterated by the Algerian side during the visit paid to Algeria by Mr. Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

#### **King Hassan Receives Saudi Crown Prince**

LD0602142290 Rabat MAP in English 1330 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Marrakech, Feb. 6 (MAP)—King Hassan II received here Monday evening heir apparent of Saudi Arabia, Amir 'Abdallah Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, by Prince Moulay Hicham, the sovereign's nephew, as well as by Amir 'Abdallah's sons, Princes Turki and Majal. Saudi ambassador to Rabat also attended the audience.

### **Sudan**

#### **SPLA Deplores Zaire's Repatriation Move**

EA0602170790 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] The SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] deplores the repatriation of 1,000 of the junta's soldiers from Zaire. Reliable SPLA sources inside Juba have informed the movement that Khartoum and Zaire have started the repatriation of about 1,000 soldiers of Brigadier Isaiah Paul, beginning on February 4, 1990. These sources have confirmed that two C-130 planes are being used to ferry these refugees soldiers from Isiro, in Zaire, to Maridi in the Sudan. The first batch of 200, including Isaiah Paul, arrived in Maridi on Monday [5 February] and all are expected to be in Maridi by Friday [9 February].

The spokesman said whereas the movement understands Zaire's predicament and embarrassment about having 1,000 refugee soldiers on its territory, nevertheless the movement wishes to state that the action to repatriate these soldiers to Maridi back into immediate area of active combat on Zaire's border constitutes a recycling of violence by Zaire and an overt assistance to the junta, as Zaire has essentially allowed its territory to be used as a route of withdrawal.

Maridi is the headquarters of Brig Isaiah Paul, and to repatriate him and those who ran with him is certainly not a neutral act on the part of Zaire. This unfortunate incident happened at the same time that President Mobutu was asked by President Mubarak to mediate the

war. The spokesman of SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]-SPLA concluded that whereas the movement deplores Zaire's action as overt military support to Khartoum—allowing its territory to be used as a route of withdrawal—nevertheless, the SPLA still accepts the mediation of President Mobutu, as recently assured to him by the SPLM-SPLA leader, Comrade John Garang de Mabior, when they met in Goma in Zaire.

#### **SPLA Dismisses Government's Claim of Success**

EA0202185990 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT  
2 Feb 90

[Text] The official military spokesman of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has dismissed the junta's claims of military successes as artificial and desperate attempts to raise their low troop morale. The reality and facts on the ground are very different, and if the globe-tottering [as heard] generals in Khartoum do not know, the soldiers in the trenches and in the frontline know very well.

What are the facts? The facts are:

A. Since "Bright Star" campaign started operations against the junta's offensive in western Equatoria on 31 December 1989, the SPLA has dispersed Brigadier Isaiah Paul's convoy and put more than 1,000 troops out of action. The reality is that 1,000 of the junta's troops and a general are as well speak today [as heard] refugees in Zaire; and to pinpoint their location, they are in Isiro, in eastern Zaire. The artificial victories the junta announces every day will not change this disastrous defeat.

B. Since the demise of Brig Isaiah Paul, the junta has been trying to open the Juba-Yei road. For this purpose, the junta sent a large convoy that left Juba on 18 January 1990. This convoy has already been reinforced twice as they have found the going through tough. They have covered 60 miles of the 100 miles to Yei in the last 15 days, going an average of 4 miles per day, and more surprises await them. In one of the ambushes, the "Bright Star" campaign lost one T-55 tank to enemy anti-tank fire, shot by a 106mm recoiled gun. This is not a foreign tank as claimed by the junta, but one of the tanks captured from them in earlier battles.

C. The situation around Juba remains unchanged. SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign remain within 10 miles of Juba, and the artillery bombardment of Juba will continue from both east and west banks until the final assault. The junta has tried several times to assault SPLA forces besieging Juba town, and in all cases they have been repulsed with heavy casualties. What does the junta say except to expose its lies when again Juba gets bombarded tomorrow, which it will be.

D. The situation in Yei also remains the same. And the soldiers in Yei barracks must be insulting and swearing



at the junta when they hear over Radio Omdurman that they are now conducting mopping-up operations around Yei. Soldiers in Yei garrisons, is this true? The reality is that SPLA forces remain in occupation of half of the town till today. While Radio Omdurman was announcing yesterday that SPLA forces were being chased from around Yei, Bright Star campaign forces were actually moving mortars and heavy machine-guns into Yei town. And the soldiers in Yei garrison know this, because we used these guns against them yesterday. The junta, without shame, lied that life inside Yei is returning to normal, and that civilians are going about their routine duties. In the first place, there are no civilians left in Yei. They all left Yei for countryside when the junta bombed the town using two jets. Only the Army and a few merchants are held up in Yei. Under these circumstances, life can never return to normal in Yei.

The spokesman concluded by assuring the junta and all concerned that the Juba-Yei road will remain paralysed: Yei and Juba will remain under siege: artillery bombardment of both Yei and Juba will continue: and both Yei and Juba will eventually fall, no matter what the junta does or says.

#### **Claims Successful Juba Infiltration**

EA0602183390 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Appeal to troops in Lanya, Yei, and Kagwada [all in western Equatoria]: The "Bright Star" campaign commander here appeals to officers, NCO's, and men of Azm al-Rijal [men's determination] to take their own decision, as well as troops in Yei. Nobody cared for you. Follow the example of your colleagues who have come over to our side. Those who have come to us from Azm al-Rijal and from Yei have reported the great suffering you are going through with death everyday. For what are you suffering and dying? For the National Islamic Front government of Bashir? Your lives are only being wasted. Juba is under the same shelling that you are experiencing. Juba cannot help you. Nobody cares for you. The best that Juba can do for you, maybe send another convoy, but of what use is another convoy to you? Any other convoys from Juba will fall in the same bad situation and will only increase your problems.

The "Bright Star" campaign commander appeals to soldiers of Azm al-Rijal to save their lives by leaving at night or whenever possible and report yourselves to the nearest sultan or mukungu [chief's representative] who will bring you to "Bright Star" campaign headquarters, where you will be well treated and integrated into the "Bright Star" campaign forces.

Those who for any reason cannot leave for the countryside, you go back to Juba, we will open the route for you and we promise not to attack you during withdrawal. Do not allow yourselves to die for nothing.

In a related development, "Bright Star" campaign elements of Konyokonyo Battalion, Atlabara Battalion, and Rijal Mafi Battalion [all residential areas in Juba] have successfully infiltrated into Juba town. SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] cells inside Juba are asked to help them and to direct the teams to their targets inside Juba, as well as to participate in this missions without exposing your cover.

#### **Seven Rebels Reportedly Killed in Upper Nile**

EA0602122390 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 6 (SUNA)—Seven rebels including three officers were killed Sunday [4 February] during a mopping up operation around Malakal, Upper Nile capital, Armed Forces daily AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH, reported today.

The daily said the Army had captured seven Kalashnikov rifles and quantities of ammunitions and clothes. It said the Army sustained no losses.

The paper said Anyanya Two forces had also been chasing rebels in South Sobat Province, Upper Nile, where they captured a mortar 81, four Kalashnikov rifles and that seven rebel bodies were found including an officer.

#### **Al-Bashir Addresses Wad Madani Rally**

EA0602201390 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] This afternoon [5 February], Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, Revolution Command Council [RCC] chairman, addressed a public rally held at Freedom Square in Wad Madani. He said that this well-attended rally was a confirmation of the pledge of the masses of the central region to the revolution in implementation of the program of the National Salvation Revolution. It was also a confirmation of the fact that there would be no return to the era of disunity and ruin after the regime of indiscipline and indifference had been done away with.

He said that the revolution was launched for salvation. It had prepared the necessary policies and legislation in this connection. It had been holding conferences to debate national issues. He explained that these policies and programs could lead to dealing with the accumulated problems [words indistinct]. His excellency called for the containment of the rebels and agents of the fifth column.

Lt. Gen. 'Umar stressed that the revolution had fulfilled its pledges and involved the people in power. It made politics a matter of mutual consultation among the people. This involvement was made clear in the people's committees for salvation, which had been successful in their short experiment. However, in spite of the achievements, there were still seats of corruption working clandestinely. He said the revolution would not hesitate to call to account every (?corrupt) person. It would also not

forgive anyone wasting public property. He added that members of the people's committees were the messengers of the revolution, working under its direction to preserve the citizens' rights.

His excellency directed the governor of the Central Region to lead popular action in Wad Madani and the region as a whole, concentrating on production issues.

His excellency reviewed the efforts being made to develop the health and educational services. He said that the revolution intended to equip higher education institutions in Sudan [words indistinct] and the absorption of universities and higher institutes. Lt. Gen 'Umar stressed that higher education institutions would begin to accept more students this year. He stressed the need to prepare a new formula for the policies of Jazirah University. He said that the Jazirah scheme was likely to produce a plentiful harvest during the current season. The authorities concerned would provide the necessary implements to increase production in the scheme, in conformity with the revolution's targets. His excellency directed the officials to diversify crops, stressing that the revolution was committed to encouraging producers by increasing prices for their produce.

He said that the revolution, which believed in the involvement of the citizens in power, would continue the policy of dialogue and mutual consultation. It would continue convening the conferences it had begun with acknowledged success.

He said that the principal task of salvation was the brave Armed Forces which began with [word indistinct] would work for the liberation of the land from the filth of rebellion and would achieve peace for the whole of Sudan. He pointed out that peace was the revolution's only option.

The meeting was also addressed by Major General 'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Abd-al-Ra'uf, governor of the Central Region, who stressed the masses' support for the revolution on the way to construction. He reviewed the fifth column's attempts to obstruct the march, which would never stop for the sake of Sudan.

During the rally Lt. Gen. 'Umar decorated a number of senior civil servants in the region, in appreciation of their efforts and their excellent performance. He also handed out agricultural land title deeds to retired persons.

The RCC chairman and his delegation arrived in Wad Madani this morning from Tabah. He later laid down the foundation stone of the people's hall, opened the Wad Madani cultural complex, a number of other installations at the teaching hospital, and the Central Region Chamber of Commerce.

#### **RCC's Khalifah Speaks at Human Rights Forum**

EA0402210690 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT  
4 Feb 90

[Text] Geneva, 4 Feb (SUNA)—Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, National Salvation Revolution Command Council member, has commended the UN achievements in the field of human rights. Speaking at the (?46th) session of the UN Human Rights Committee in Geneva the day before yesterday, he gave an assurance of the National Salvation Revolution's commitment to fundamental human rights. Col al-Khalifah, who is also the head of the national dialogue conference delegation to the Western European countries, reaffirmed Sudan's support for international cooperation, particularly in the economic, cultural and social fields, and he declared Sudan's commitment to achieving peace through dialogue.

Col Khalifah presented to the committee the steps which the government has been taking up until now in the direction of bringing about peace in the country, citing the details of the [words indistinct] sessions which have taken place between the government and the rebel movement in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. Col Khalifah pointed out the rebels' frequent (?violations) of the cease-fire in the ongoing war in the south, as well as the crimes committed [words indistinct] against the innocent people in [word indistinct] area.

Col Khalifah also reiterated the Sudanese people's solidarity with the intifadah of the Palestinian people. He congratulated the people of Namibia and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], and saluted the just struggle of the South African people against apartheid, and reaffirmed Sudan's firm stance on the necessity for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, and the abolition of the (?restriction on) movement before holding any (?meaningful) debate for peace and justice in that country, as dictated by many of the UN General Assembly's resolutions.

#### **Minister Meets Operation Lifeline Official**

EA0402204690 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT  
4 Feb 90

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Feb (SUNA)—State Minister for Defence Major General (Rtd) 'Uthman Muhammad al-Hasan met yesterday the special representative of the UN secretary-general for Operation Lifeline Sudan, Mr. Briestly. The state minister explained to the UN official Sudan's keenness towards the continuation of relief to the people affected by the war in the south and other drought-hit areas. The evacuation of the employees of some international organizations from Juba following the recent shelling of the town by the rebels was also discussed during the meeting. Mr Briestly expressed his regret over the matter.

### Refugee Food Supply Reportedly Low in Juba

EA0302184890 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT  
3 Feb 90

[Text] Juba, 3 February (SUNA)—A responsible source in the town of Juba, capital of Equatoria, has confirmed that the quantities of relief supplies available in the region amount to less than half the amount required to cover the needs of the displaced persons for 1 week.

The source, who works at the relief commission in Juba, told SUNA that they need an extra 5,000 bags of sorghum to complete the quantity required to cover the needs of the displaced persons for 2 weeks, at a consumption rate of 300 grams per day per person.

### Officials Discuss Situation

EA0602122590 Khartoum SUNA in English 0919 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 6 (SUNA)—The food situation in Juba town and the progress of the airlifting of relief supplies to the town from both Khartoum and Nairobi were discussed at a meeting held here yesterday under the chairmanship of the member of the Revolution Command Council's services committee Brigadier Dominic Kassiano.

Brig Kassiano attributed the return of some relief planes before landing at Juba to the fact that the procedures of licensing for the said planes to land at Juba Airport had not been completed. However, Brig Kassiano said that the relief flights to the town were resumed since Sunday.

Meanwhile member of the council Brig Pio Yukwan, who attended the meeting called on the international relief organizations to accord top priority at this stage for the transportation of food supplies to Juba pointing that all circles are now working jointly towards this aim.

### Tunisia

#### Ben Ali on Visit to Egypt, Muslim Brotherhood

NC0302074990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT  
3 Feb 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA)—Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali announced he will visit Cairo in 2 weeks. Noting his eagerness to visit Egypt, he expressed his regret at having had to postpone this visit twice because of reasons beyond his control, the first time because of his father's death and the second time because of the disastrous floods in a number of Tunisian states.

In an exclusive interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH published today, the Tunisian president praised President Mubarak's and the Egyptian people's reaction to the disastrous Tunisian flooding. He said this position had been much appreciated and that he and the Tunisian people harbor great affection for the Egyptian president and people because of the things they have in common.

Speaking to Samir Rajab, chairman of the board of the Dar al-Tahrir publishing house and chief editor of AL-MASA', in an interview at the presidential palace in Tunis, the Tunisian president said that at a time when all Tunisians stood together in the face of the disaster and were joined by their Arab brothers, it was strange to find that a malicious minority took advantage of opportunity presented by the disaster to serve their political purposes. He noted there are Muslim Brothers in Tunis, but said they are very few in number. He added: They speak the same language and they want to use religion to gain power. He pointed out he had contacted them and asked them to choose between politics and religion. He emphasized he will not allow any sedition in the country.

The Tunisian president stressed that former President Habib Bourguiba had sentenced Muslim Brotherhood leader Shaykh Rachid al-Ghanouchi to death, but that he had personally intervened to prevent this sentence being carried out. The verdict was later commuted to life imprisonment, but el-Ghanouchi was released from prison even before the decisions pardoning political detainees were issued and he was granted a passport and allowed to travel anywhere he wanted, like any other Tunisian.

President Ben Ali said he decided to oust Bourguiba because of his love for the man, whom he still considers a father and ensures that he receives the proper care.

The Tunisian president said the return of the Arab League headquarters to Cairo is an Arab decision and has nothing to do with his country. He added: Tunis will have no objection if the Arabs decide that the headquarters should return to Cairo.

President Ben Ali said the whole world is turning to blocs, and there are three groupings in the Arab world. Comprehensive Arab unity will only be achieved when or if these groupings succeed in achieving integration among themselves. He added that such unity is a great goal which he believes in and hopes to see.

### Western Sahara

#### New UN Representative in W. Sahara Welcomed

LD0202225490 Algiers Television Service in Arabic  
1900 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has received with satisfaction the nomination of the new UN special representative in the Western Sahara, Switzerland's Johannes Manz, and also the peace missions that will visit the Western Sahara and the region at large soon.

This news came in a communique released today by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture. On this occasion, the Saharan government addressed greetings to the big efforts courageously led by the UN Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar.



**Polisario Denies Offering Mauritania Military Aid**

LD0402232190 *Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
2200 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] The Saharan authorities today refuted a report published in the latest edition of JEUNE AFRIQUE, which claims that the Polisario Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Harmra and Rio de Oro] has contacted Mauritania to inform it of its readiness to send some of its troops to help repulse any aggression which the Senegalese might carry out.

The statement issued by the Saharan authorities says the position of the Saharan republic [words indistinct] are clear and that it consistently calls for the respect of the borders inherited from colonialism.

The Saharan statement adds that it is not surprised by the report published by JEUNE AFRIQUE, as the latter is known for its hostility toward the rights of the Saharan people.

**Official on Resumption of Dialogue With Morocco**

LD0502164190 *Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1200 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Moroccan-Saharan conflict recently witnessed developments at the political level. Mr Bechir Mustapha el-Sayed, number two in the leadership of Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Harmra and Rio de Oro], allegedly said that the Saharan side is called upon by the UN secretary general to cease military operations. Also there were Polisario condemnations of the policy of displacement [tahjir] of Saharan youth. Radio correspondent Djamilia Rouabhia contracted the SDAR [Sahara Democratic Arab Republic] ambassador to Algiers and interviewed him about this matter this morning. He replies, at the outset, to a question about the Polisario stand announced recently about the displacement of Saharan youth.

[Begin recording] [Unnamed ambassador] The forces of occupation carried out, in this context, a truly criminal operation, which consists in the displacement of Saharan children, i.e., the youth element, from the Sahara to Morocco. There are two aims; one is immediate and the other strategic. The latter is aimed at eliminating the Saharan identity. [passage omitted]

The Moroccan Government takes 10,000 Saharan youths to Morocco, and forces 1,200 to 2,000 [Moroccan] dirhams per month upon youth whose needs... [changes thought] who are at the early age of 15 years old. They range between 15 and 18. Such a salary for youths who have no production experience is, in reality, proof of the existence of a conspiracy whose aim is neither youth, nor giving them possibilities to live in the north of Morocco, but which aims at killing and assassinating this youth. It is aimed at eradicating its identity. Whenever the national identity disappears in the Sahara, it encourages Morocco to occupy it.

[Rouabhia] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, what about the content of the announcement by the Saharan Information Ministry?

[Ambassador] The gist of this announcement is to call on Maghreban and international opinion so that everyone shoulders his responsibility vis-a-vis this criminal process against our people. I stress here that after the visit of the UN commission in 1987 to the occupied regions of the Sahara, the Moroccan authorities reinforced and increased the displacement of Saharan youths to Morocco. This is due to the fact that, before the arrival of the UN envoys to the occupied regions, our people and especially our youth had organized demonstrations against the Moroccan occupation, to prove, during the visit of the UN commission their rejection of this occupation.

[Rouabhia] Mr Ambassador, the world press recently quoted Bechir Mustapha el-Sayed as saying, upon leaving the office of the United Nations secretary-general, that Perez de Cuellar had requested him to halt your operations in the Western Desert in return for his endeavor to organize a direct meeting between Polisario and Morocco. How accurate is this, and to what extent does Polisario consider the resumption of the direct dialogue with Rabat a decisive matter in the direction of removing the last obstacles prior to the referendum?

[Ambassador] First, I would like to clarify the statement of brother Bechir Mustapha el-Sayed on the United Nations following his meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar. Bechir Mustapha el-Sayed did not say that Perez de Cuellar requested him to halt operations.

[Rouabhia] Do you deny this information?

[Ambassador] I will only say, clarify, what was said by the news agencies, especially the French news agency, that Perez de Cuellar has requested the Polisario Front to exercise flexibility in its work. In return, he requested Morocco to exercise the same flexibility in its positions.

[Rouabhia] Not a total halt?

[Ambassador] No. Perez de Cuellar did not request us to cease fire. With regard to the position of the Polisario front toward the current situation, especially concerning this very subject, we say that, to this moment, the Polisario front has been in a truce in order to facilitate the resumption of the dialogue and the efforts of the UN secretary general and the Chairman of the OAU to create—if we recall the recent truce—a Maghreban climate which will help progress in the dialogue between the Saharan Government and the Moroccan Kingdom. We are committed to the need for resuming dialogue in order to arrive at an agreement between the two sides which will create the necessary conditions for holding the referendum. We affirm that everything depends on the political readiness of the other side, the Moroccan Kingdom, to embark with us on the road of solution. [end recording]



### UN Chief Comments on Iran-Iraq Peace Process

LD0702095190 Kuwait KUNA in English 0709 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Text] United Nations, Feb 7 (KUNA)—Concerned about the slow process in the Gulf peace process, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is working on an agenda he hopes both Iraq and Iran will accept as a basis for the next round of proposed direct talks.

He told the five permanent Security Council members during a meeting on January 31, he has come to the conclusion that the parties may accept an agenda, proposed by him with the council's support and based on Resolution 598 and other basic documents.

The secretary-general's comments are contained in a written response of January 31 to a set of ideas submitted to him during a meeting two weeks earlier by the five permanent council members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

A copy of the ideas and the response, none of which has been released, were obtained Tuesday by KUNA.

In offering his response to the five permanent members, the secretary-general has scrapped his earlier proposal for an agenda that would have called on the two sides to make immediate progress on the most urgent issues—withdrawal of forces from each others' territories and the exchange of prisoners, with a firm agreement that the remainder of Resolution 598 would be implemented at a later date.

The secretary-general now recognises that priorities cannot be established unless both sides agree to them, his response to the five's ideas indicates.

"It is questionable at this point whether a meeting without an agenda should be called at all," he told the five during the January 31 meeting. "It is even more questionable to believe that an agenda suggested by one side or the other would ever be acceptable," he said.

"On the basis of that realisation I have come to the conclusion that the parties may be encouraged to accept an agenda, proposed by the secretary-general with the support of the Security Council.

"Neither the secretary-general nor the Security Council would propose anything that is at variance with the letter and the spirit of Resolution 598 and basic documents," Perez de Cuellar said.

Resolution 598 was adopted unanimously by the 15-nation council on September 20, 1987. It calls for an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of forces and the exchange of prisoners as first steps toward a comprehensive peace agreement.

While the cease-fire came into force a year later, the rest of the mandatory decision remains unimplemented.

In the secretary-general's view, as expressed in his response, neither Iraq nor Iran should have any difficulty in agreeing to a direct meeting on the basis of an agenda that reflects the Resolution (598) and basic documents.

"I believe that the international community considers that the time is ripe for the two governments to proceed with major political decisions," he said. "The judgment of the two parties would, of course, have to be taken into account."

Since the secretary-general has given his response to the five, he and his special representative Jan Eliasson have met with the two sides to propose in detail the structure of the talks and the specifics of the agenda.

Following are the ideas the five submitted to the secretary-general:

The five agree that the council should give further [word indistinct] efforts of the secretary-general, preferably through a statement by the president. The five express their strong support for the peace efforts of the secretary-general. They share a common view as to the need for invigorating the dialogue between the two parties, to achieving a negotiated settlement based on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598. They support in this context the intention of the secretary-general to propose to the parties direct talks in an appropriate format as well as suggestions put forward in his September 22 report on UNIIMOG (U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group) that could help ensure compliance with Resolution 598. They also share a view on the need to call upon both parties to show flexibility and open-mindedness. They note recent exchanges of prisoners of war between the two parties, and consider it as a positive step toward the resolution of this urgent humanitarian issue.

It would be helpful if the secretary-general would indicate to the five and to the council when action could most appropriately be agreed upon by the council, taking into account, in particular, the decisions he will have to take regarding the form and the timetable of his further contacts with both parties. The five are ready to play their part in this context.

### UN Envoy Meets With Eliasson, Makes Statement

JN0702124890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Excerpt] United Nations, 7 Feb (INA)—Dr 'Abd-al-Amir al-Anbari, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, met here last night with Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general in the direct negotiations between Iraq and Iran.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr. al-Anbari said that both sides reviewed issues related to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to advance the implementation of Resolution No. 598.

Dr. al-Anbari stressed that Iraq's stand is based on the 8 August 1988 agreement, which stresses the need to reach a joint understanding with Iran on how to implement the UN Security Council resolution. He pointed out that contrary to Iranian insistence, Paragraph 41 of the UN secretary general's report submitted to the UN Security Council in September 1989 is no longer an item on the agenda of the direct negotiations. He said that in this regard, the UN Security Council five permanent member states and the general secretariat support Iraq's stand based on the 8 August 1988 agreement, which led to the cease-fire. He added that the best formula for the agenda of the direct negotiations is Resolution 598 itself. [passage omitted]

#### **Iran Said Responsible for Killing Saudi Envoys**

JN0602122490 Baghdad INA in English 1015 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 6, INA—Iraqi newspapers issued here today sternly condemned the cowardly crime perpetrated by pro-Iran stooges against the three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok. The dailies said that the Iranian regime was certainly behind this criminal action.

AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad called on the Arabs to adopt a unified, active and collective stand to defeat schemes of the enemies.

The paper added that with its new crime, the Iranian regime had expressed once again its latent rancor on Arabism and Islam, confirming by tangible evidence, that it has never changed its devious political approach or abandoned its terroristic course, since seizing power 11 years ago.

The paper made it clear that the bestial crime perpetrated by the Iranian regime against the three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok, was not the first terroristic action of its kind, but it represents new ring in a series of aggressive, subversive and conspiratorial crimes and actions exercised against Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf territories, leading of which its crimes perpetrated against pilgrims during the past two pilgrimage seasons.

The paper referred that despite the important changes in the regime during the past 18 months namely its overwhelming defeat in the war, death of Khomeyni, but the great and obvious reality in this domain, is that, this regime has been perpetrating its crimes and terroristic and subversive activities and did not change its political tendencies.

The paper said that in his telegram to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Saddam Husayn had expressed Iraqi people's full solidarity with Saudi Arabia's people and the Kingdom.

The paper concluded its editorial by saying that any step achieved by the Arab nation on the way of scientific

progress, instigates this regime to escalate its aggressive and criminal moves that aim at the Arab nation's solidarity and steadfastness.

#### **Government 'Ready' To Launch Satellite**

JN0602192790 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1700 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] In Baghdad, the Iraqi industry minister has declared that Iraq is ready to launch a satellite into space. Iraq launched a rocket into space last December.

#### **Official: 'Non-Military Purposes'**

NC0702143390 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Feb 7 (AFP)—Iraq is ready to launch two versions of a domestically-produced satellite that will serve non-military purposes, an Iraqi official said in an interview to be published here.

'Amir Hammudi al-Sa'di, under secretary at the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization, told the magazine AIRFORCE that the satellites were "produced and designed solely by Iraqis."

The official, quoted in an advance copy of the magazine that goes on sale next week, did not specify the launch date but said the satellites were to be used for scientific purposes.

In December, Iraq announced that it had developed and tested a three-stage rocket, named Al-'Abid (the worshipper), capable of sending a satellite into space. U.S. intelligence reports confirmed the announcement.

Mr. Sa'di denied that Iraq had sought help from China and other countries to produce the missile system, which he said had been planned since shortly before the August 1988 cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

"Iraq had tried to do so but found all doors were closed", he said.

#### **Saddam Receives Message on Amman ACC Summit**

JN0602135290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from his brother His Majesty King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, on the date specified for the convening of the next Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] summit in Amman.

The message was delivered by Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din, Jordanian information minister, during President Saddam's reception of him this morning. The meeting was attended by Latif Nayyif Jasim, culture and information minister.

## Reports, Statements on Bus Attack Continue

### Inner Cabinet Discussion

TA0702115990 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Report by Dov Gilhar]

[Excerpts] Members of the Inner Cabinet three days after the attack in Egypt received a report on the incident's details, the investigation, and the different versions by all sides about the mistreatment of relatives at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i following the reports demanded security be beefed for buses carrying Israelis in Egypt. Minister Ari'el Sharon claimed the Government of Egypt must be asked to remove all local offices of the terrorist organizations from its territory. [passage omitted]

Moda'i complained no official protest was made to the Egyptian Government. We have become insensitive if apologies and telephone conversations replace the formal act of a diplomatic protest. Minister Gad Ya'aqobi said at the meeting the Government of Egypt and the Egyptian people denounced the act. Ya'aqobi charged the political process should not be linked to the tragic event in Egypt.

### Ambassador to Egypt 'Summoned'

TA0602211090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2100 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The foreign minister has summoned Israel's ambassador in Cairo, Professor Shim'on Shamir, to Jerusalem to attend the Inner Cabinet session on the bus attack near Ismailia.

### Egyptian Envoy Basyuni Interviewed

TA0602160790 Tel Aviv Educational Television  
in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Interview with Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni by Dan Shilon—live, in English followed by Shilon's Hebrew translation]

[Text] [Shilon] Good evening, Mr. Ambassador.

[Basyuni] Good evening.

[Shilon] Forty-eight hours after the terrorist attack in Cairo—and you don't have even one suspect. How come?

[Basyuni] We have one already: the driver of the Peugeot 505. The investigation is on its way. I think we will find the criminals of this act.

[Shilon] What kind of punishment can they get in Egypt?

[Basyuni] It is according to the law, and we will see in the investigation and in court.

[Shilon] But what is the maximum according to the law?

[Basyuni] Death.

[Shilon] Our Army chief of staff said today the entire responsibility is on Egypt for the safety of Israelis. Do you accept that?

[Basyuni] Of course, we in Egypt are doing our utmost to secure all the people in Egypt, including all foreigners, and it is our responsibility, and we are doing our best. But, as you know, we must remove the causes of terror.

[Shilon] Would it be right to say terrorists on Egyptian territory feel a little safer than on other territories, just because sometimes—or many times—they can get away with their acts?

[Basyuni] Absolutely not. As you know, we are against the terror, all kinds of terror, and we express our views always when any terror act happens in any place in the world. So, the terrorists are not free in Cairo.

[Shilon] But, Mr. Ambassador, when your president is kissing and hugging Yasir 'Arafat, what would the terrorists think of it? What would the Egyptian people think of it?

[Basyuni] Yasir 'Arafat renounced terror, and since he renounced terror, he is not involved in any terror since he...

[Shilon, interrupting] George Habash did not renounce it. Then George Habash took responsibility for that.

[Basyuni] Yes, but I am speaking about the PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, and he has a majority in PLO, and he renounced terror, and he recognized Israel, accepted Resolution 242, and he is willing to go to peace.

[Shilon] He is in a minority, George Habash, but he is part of the possible solution you would like to suggest to the Middle East.

[Basyuni] You know, now we are speaking about the majority. In any place, there is a majority. So I think the majority—the Palestinian majority—want peace, and they are for peace. They are doing their best, and they did what all the international community asked them to do, and they did it, and they are willing to go ahead to achieve comprehensive peace.

[Shilon] Would you understand if Israel would now be a little reluctant to proceed with the peace process after the attack in Egypt? Do you feel some kind of understanding, if not sympathy, with it?

[Basyuni] You know, I would like to say what is the purpose of these attackers. Their purpose is twofold: to block the peace process, and to undermine relations between Egypt and Israel. So, we must not give them the chance to achieve this purpose. We must go ahead with the peace process, we must strengthen more and more the relations between Egypt and Israel, and not give them the chance to achieve their purpose.

[Shilon] So, you would expect Israel to just ignore the attack and just go and feel like business is as usual with Egypt?

[Basyuni] No, I don't say to ignore, but I say let us go ahead with the peace process, remove the causes of terror. Because when we remove the causes of terror and achieve comprehensive peace, this is the only thing that will bring to us security. Security will come after we achieve comprehensive peace in the area, and all the people in our area can live together in peace and friendship.

[Shilon] Mr. Ambassador, thank you very much for coming to our studio.

[Basyuni] Not at all. Thank you.

### **Egyptian Deaths Denied**

TA0602162390 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Authoritative sources in the Israeli Embassy in Egypt who requested anonymity today denied reports Egyptians had been killed in the attack on the Israeli bus. Several news agencies reported on two Egyptians killed in the attack, but a senior source at the Embassy in Cairo told us today no Egyptian had been killed. [passage omitted]

### **IDF's Shomron Comments**

TA0602130290 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1230 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] operates against terror inside and outside Israel, but it is Egypt's responsibility to defend Israeli tourists on its soil. These remarks were made a short time ago by the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, in his first comment after the attack in Egypt. Our correspondent Gil Tamari heard the chief of staff:

[Begin Shomron recording] In the case of a state such as Egypt, with which we have not only peace relations but also a peace treaty, it is obvious it is its responsibility to defend the Israeli citizens who are there as tourists. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, Egypt is doing the best it can to capture, try, and punish the criminals. [end recording]

### **Arens: Talks With 'Abd-al-Majid 'Routine'**

TA0502163690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Excerpt] There has been no invitation to a tripartite meeting of foreign ministers, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said during today's session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Our correspondent Mikha'el Birenhack has more details:

Has Baker briefed you on Egypt's consent to the proposal of Peres and Rabin? This question was addressed by

Knesset Member Avraham Burg to Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, who replied: No date has been set as yet.

[Begin Arens recording] Contacts constantly are being maintained, but they have not promoted the situation to the point where Mr. Baker would have liked to summon the tripartite meeting he plans to conduct. Mr. Baker is the initiator of this meeting; the moment he decides to hold it, he will not keep it secret. I am sure he will make a public announcement of the fact. [end recording]

Arens added, in his opinion, encounters between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers should be a routine matter. The very fact such meetings are conducted is significant in itself, he said. [passage omitted]

### **HA'ARETZ Commentary Views Rivalries in Likud**

TA0102161390 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
1 Feb 90 p B1

[Commentary by Ilan Shehori: "Party Unity, Government Unity"]

[Excerpts] A week before the Likud Central Committee meeting the positions of the rival sides in the Likud leadership are so divided and opposed to each other, only a miracle will prevent the debate from exploding.

It seems neither side will retreat from its positions. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's concessions at the Likud Central Committee session last July and during the Weizman affair eroded his leadership. The constraints ministers also do not have anything to lose, and it is their desire to further erode Shamir's position, even at the price of dissolving the unity government.

Both sides know full well an explosion at the Central Committee meeting will give the Labor Party good reason to immediately dissolve the government with public support that such a divided party cannot manage a state.

The constraints ministers are not interested in the session exploding. They fear charges being slung at them which would foil their intention to take control of Shamir's inheritance. They prefer Shim'on Peres lead the Labor Party out of the government following a series of political decisions they would enforce on the prime minister.

Peres and his close aides already have summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Labor Party Bureau the day after the Central Committee meeting to respond to Central Committee resolutions, which even could lead to dissolution of the government. But David Levi, Ari'el Sharon, and Yitzhaq Moda'i do not take into account Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's position. From his point of view, the decisions expected to be made at the Likud Central Committee will not be the red line for dissolution of the government. The red line would be the political developments deriving from these decisions at a later stage.



Despite the firm positions of the prime minister on the one hand and the constraints ministers on the other, one should not rule out the possibility an understanding might be reached just before the Central Committee convenes.

The two demands by the constraints ministers are acceptable to Shamir, and it seems he will incorporate them into his speech. These are a declaration East Jerusalem Arabs will not be permitted to participate in the territory elections, even in other regions of Judea and Samaria, and no participation by deportees in the Palestinian delegation. This position by Shamir might lead to an understanding, at least with David Levi. Various elements have, in recent days, been trying to bring the two sides closer, and it is possible an eyeball-to-eyeball meeting between the two might take place in several days. [passage omitted]

Minister Ari'el Sharon's intention is somewhat different, and his uncompromising war against Yitzhaq Shamir is determining his political path. Sharon will not make do, for instance, with a Shamir declaration on the deportees and Jerusalem, but will demand a clear-cut decision to halt all contacts or negotiations until the intifadah is completely eradicated, something Shamir is incapable of doing. Sharon wants to see Shamir vacating his post right now.

Sharon has been making contacts in recent weeks with senior elements in the religious parties to prevent them joining a narrow-based government led by the Labor Party if the unity government is dissolved.

At the same time, he is trying to draw them closer to the Likud to set up, with their support, a Likud-led government, without Shamir heading the government, of course. No other Likud minister is so close to the religious parties and is so esteemed by them as Ari'el Sharon, and he thoroughly exploits this. This is the explanation behind his attack on Moshe Arens. Sharon is afraid of Arens, he regards him as a political rival who currently is capable, with the aid of the movement's veterans, of competing with him for Shamir's legacy. Sharon's method of getting rid of a rival is to undermine Arens' legitimacy as someone capable and worthy of heading the Likud. Sharon's disclosures that Arens evaded military service in the War of Independence were the first volley in this fight. Sharon's associates claim he has additional incriminating material against the foreign minister. In the Prime Minister's office, there are those who claim when Sharon was defense minister, he made sure to study all the classified files on the country's leaders.

The future of the Likud, perhaps also that of the unity government, will become known next Wednesday. But the experience of the past has shown that, in Israel's political theater of the absurd, things can change at the last minute.

### **Peres, Rabin To Quit if Shamir 'Gives In'**

TA0402103190 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
4 Feb 90 p A7

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpts] Labor Party leaders Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin met last week in private to examine possible scenarios for the political developments in the aftermath of this week's Likud Central Committee convention.

They met *tete-a-tete* before the Alignment ministers' session. The two agreed if during the convention, Shamir gives in to the dictates of the constraints ministers and the peace process is blocked, the unity government will be terminated.

The two nonetheless differed in their basic positions: Peres thinks even if the constraints ministers do not "constrain" Shamir, the unity government has no reason to exist because Shamir is "self-constrained." On the other hand, Rabin persists in his belief that as long as the Likud does not pass any unequivocal resolutions to sabotage the peace process, there is no reason to quit the government. [passage omitted]

Tension is mounting in the Alignment in anticipation of the resolutions to be passed at the Likud Central Committee convention. The doves are getting ready to pass a resolution calling for quitting the government at the Labor Party Bureau meeting on Thursday, while the hawks have been lobbying party bureau members intensively to win them over to their side.

Leaders of the hawkish Mainstream-Young Generation joint political front during the weekend lobbied party bureau members to win their support against a hasty decision to disband the government. According to them, they enlisted the support of 55 of the 101 Labor Party Bureau members to oppose such a decision. [passage omitted]

### **Peres Offers Peretz Position in Narrow Government**

TA0602115590 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
6 Feb 90 p A9

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] Finance Minister Shim'on Peres has stepped up efforts to set up a narrow-based government under his leadership.

He now aims his arrows at "target points" in parties that already have expressed willingness to join him in a narrow-based government, but still have "pockets of opposition" from some of their Knesset members.

Peres last week directed his efforts to persuading Immigrant Absorption Minister Yitzhaq Peretz to forgo his objection to a narrow-based government. He was hoping

to lure Peretz by making a generous offer: appointing him vice prime minister in the narrow-based government.

Peres two days ago repeated the offer to the immigrant absorption minister at least three times. Peres would set up the new government immediately after the Likud Central Committee meeting. Peres furthermore offered to provide a written version of this offer to Rabbi Peretz.

Peretz commented by saying SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] never has dismissed the option of a narrow-based government, although he prefers the unity government continue. He added: "It is very flattering, but I will not change my views just to win a plum."

The advocates of a narrow-based government in the Alignment are busy distributing the portfolios among the four religious parties as follows: vice prime minister—Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz; finance minister—Arye Der'i; interior affairs portfolio (holding the rank of deputy minister)—Rabbi Menahem Porush (Agudat Yisra'el); construction and housing portfolio (with the rank of deputy minister)—Rabbi M. Z. Feldman (Agudat Yisra'el); education minister—Zvulun Hammer (National Religious Party) [NRP]; religious affairs minister—Professor Sciaki (NRP); immigrant absorption minister—Rabbi Avraham Ravitz (Degel Hatora).

The religious ministers would be subordinate to a special minister without portfolio who would serve as liaison with the intended prime minister, Shim'on Peres, and thus guarantee coalition stability. Dr. Nimrod Novik has been mentioned for that post.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, however, has told his associates he intends to wait until after the Likud Central Committee session and then will study the situation according to the resolutions to be adopted in that forum. He will then decide whether, even after that convention, it still will be possible to promote the peace process based on Cabinet resolutions.

#### **Denies Portfolios Designated**

*TA0602203990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2000 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said all the talk about alleged distribution of portfolios for a narrow-based government led by him are untrue. These are mere rumors which harm the party, he said.

Addressing a rally of large trade unions, Peres said the only ones who can start getting their executive suits ready are the tailors. The vice prime minister also denied a press report he had conducted a meeting concerning this effect with Minister Yitzhaq Peretz. This was reported by our party affairs correspondent, Shlomo Raz.

#### **Nusaybah 'Personally' Involved in Wording Leaflets**

*TA0502122390 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
5 Feb 90 p A2*

[Report by Yizhar Be'er]

[Excerpts] Sari Nusaybah was personally involved, through middlemen, in the wording of Unified National Command of the Uprising leaflets. This was argued yesterday during a trial at the military court in Lod.

'Izzat Razawi, 39, of Bayt Hanina near Jerusalem, one of the defendants on trial for being an intifadah activist in the West Bank, testified in court yesterday Nusaybah personally sent him orders about the political issues to be included in leaflets Nos. 32-34 of the Unified National Command.

According to the security forces, Razawi was in charge of the political portion of the leaflets on behalf of Fatah. He said in court he had sought to include in the leaflets words of peace and a call for establishing two states for the two peoples, one alongside the other. [passage omitted]

This is the second trial in which PLO leaders in the territories have been implicated. In another trial in progress at the same court, testimonies have been given implicating Faysal al-Husayni as a leader of the intifadah.

#### **Prisoners Demand Representation in Delegation**

*TA0502121790 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew  
5 Feb 90 p 2*

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] Security prisoners also want to be represented in the Palestinian delegation to the negotiations with Israel. A letter to this effect has been smuggled out of the prison where they are confined.

The letter mentions the names of several prisoners as possible candidates: Abu-'Afifa, a former AL-FAJR senior editor who was sentenced to two years in prison for security offenses; Sam'an Khuri from Bayt Hanina, a former editor of AL-FAJR's English-language edition, arrested on charges of being a member of Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the territories; and Shaykh Muhammad Abu-Tayyar, a Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leader who was released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril and has not yet been brought to trial.

The letter demands inclusion of the three in the Palestinian delegation as representatives of the security prisoners. The letter goes on to say they, more than others, deserve to be members of the delegation because being prisoners, they are carrying the burden of the war.

**EC Decision 'Will Not Affect' Ties With France**

*TA0502211790 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2100 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Francois Scheer, director general of the French Foreign Ministry, today met with Ovadya Sofer, Israel's ambassador in France. He told the ambassador the EC decision to freeze scientific ties with Israel will not affect France's relations with Israel in any way. This was reported by our Paris-based correspondent, Gid'on Kouts.

**Insurance Company Issues Policy for Ann Pollard**

*TA0402150790 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1330 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The Israeli insurance company Shiloah will provide Ann Pollard with medical insurance. The policy for Mrs. Pollard was issued today at the request of the Citizens Society for the Pollards. Shiloah's decision to insure Ann Pollard was made after the society recently tried without success to find an insurance company willing to issue her a policy.

The policy will cover hospitalization expenses in any U.S. hospital and special medical treatment. The policy was issued for six months and will cover all expenses up to \$25,000.

**IDF Starts Sealing Stone Throwers' Homes**

*TA0602104390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0800 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] last night sealed rooms in the homes of two youths from Nabulus and Qalqilyah.

The two threw stones at Israeli vehicles, injuring the passengers. This is goes along with the new IDF policy of sealing the homes of residents who throw stones at the defense forces or injure people traveling by car. The IDF also sealed the house of a resident of Hablah who has been wanted long for a series of attacks on people and property.

**Update on Disturbances in Territories 5 Feb**

*TA0602113290 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 6 Feb 90 p 2*

[Report by Joel Greenberg and news agencies]

[Excerpts] Masked Palestinians stabbed to death a pregnant nurse and her husband in Khan Yunus yesterday on suspicion of cooperating with the Israeli authorities and another reputed "collaborator" was found stabbed to death near Tulkarm in the West Bank. [passage omitted]

In Khan Yunus, assailants knifed to death Jamil al-Bayuk, 45, and his wife, Intisar, 40, a nurse at al-Nasir Hospital who was seven months pregnant. Doctors at the

hospital performed an emergency Caesarean section but were unable to save the couple's unborn child.

The slaying was the latest of a series of attacks on nurses in Khan Yunus. A nurse was fatally stabbed at al-Nasir Hospital on October 26, and another survived an attack in her home several weeks later. Palestinians said that they had been accused of giving the authorities the names of Palestinians hospitalized after clashes with troops.

In the West Bank, the body of Rafiq Shawahnah, 35, of Kafr Thulth, was found yesterday near Sanniriyah in the Tulkarm area. Shawahnah, reputed to be a "collaborator" and land-dealer, had been kidnapped from his home by masked assailants on Saturday night and fatally stabbed, Palestinians said. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0730 GMT on 6 February adds: "An interrogation of the family of the youth who was killed yesterday in Ramallah conducted by the Civil Administration has revealed there was no IDF (Israel Defense Forces) involvement in his death, military sources told our correspondent in the territories, 'Ido Shargil.'"]

**'State of Judea' Forum Plans To Seize Territories**

*TA0602115090 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
6 Feb 90 p A2*

[Report by Nadav Shragay]

[Text] The state of Judea's security forum, whose members include reserve officers, has begun devising contingency plans to defend and seize various parts of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza by military force should Israel withdraw from those territories.

Elements in the state of Judea likewise have established contact with security officers in various Jewish settlements in the region who are sympathetic to the state of Judea's ideology to coordinate use of arms caches in area defense during an evacuation.

According to state of Judea sources, an "understanding" already has been reached with several security officers—in some cases, even a clear and explicit understanding.

The security forum is the only branch of the state of Judea whose operations are clandestine and far from the public eye. All other branches of the organization, which purports to replace the State of Israel in the territories in the event of a withdrawal, operate in the open. They include an education branch, economic branch, and so on.

The organization members refuse to divulge the names of the security forum's participants, but it previously has been reported Shlomo Baum, a former soldier in the Army's elite Unit 101, is a member. Baum has denied this. The state of Judea also has mentioned reserve Colonel Werker [name as published].

It also has been learned several members of the committee on road safety established in Qiryat Arba' also are in the forum. The committee operates independently by taking defensive measures against Arabs and initiating other operations against them.

The state of Judea leadership about a year ago decided to convoke a security forum to discuss infrastructure for an army and to find ways to resolve the intifadah's problems. That forum was to be headed by Yequiti'el Ben-Ya'qov, a central activist in Kakh and the state of Judea.

At Attorney General Yosef Harish's instructions, the police have begun questioning the organization's activists. No indictments have been submitted against any member of the organization.

#### **Nabulus Man Shot Dead; Arab Given 5-Year Term**

TA0602143090 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1330 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Mustafa Qulab, 52, was killed this afternoon in Nabulus, and his body, with a bullet in the chest, was brought to al-Ittihad Hospital.

Our correspondent in the territories 'Ido Shargil reports an Israeli fuel transporter was pelted with stones while it was driven through downtown Nabulus. The vehicle's security man opened fire, killing Qulab, according to Arab sources.

An initial IDF [Israel Defense Forces] investigation revealed there had been no gunfire by the security forces in this area. The police and the IDF have launched an investigation.

A 17-year-old youth, convicted in the Nabulus military court of seven instances of stone throwing, today received five years in prison, including two years suspended sentence. [passage omitted]

This morning, an 18-year-old masked youth was apprehended by the security forces in the village of Jabalyah in the northern Gaza Strip. The youth had tried to prevent workers from leaving for jobs in Israel. He was apprehended in an initiated IDF operation. This was reported by our correspondent, 'Ezra Yanuv.

#### **Paper Notes No Palestinian Deaths 'Last Week'**

TA0702085190 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew  
7 Feb 90 p 5

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman on Monday, 5 February, reported 556 Palestinian fatalities in the occupied territories.

The figure includes only those killed by soldiers' gunfire.

According to HA'OLAM HAZE's count, there were no Palestinian casualties last week, therefore the number of Palestinian fatalities remains 706.

This also follows from data gathered by the Palestinian Human Rights Information Center, which reports 856 casualties.

This is the first week in a long time no Palestinian casualties were registered. This probably is the result of a new policy adopted by the security forces.

#### **Update on Events in Territories 6 Feb**

TA0702095690 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
7 Feb 90 p A2

[Report by Yizhar Be'er and Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Palestinian sources yesterday reported two people were wounded in incidents in Bethlehem.

One is a 25-year-old man who was shot in the back, and the other is a 35-year-old woman who was beaten. Military sources confirmed a masked Bethlehem resident was injured after throwing stones, but denied knowledge of the other case. [passage omitted]

The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] was forced to use a light aircraft to locate rioters in numerous, serious clashes yesterday in the Gaza Strip. According to Arab sources, 20 Gaza Strip residents were injured in yesterday's clashes, most of them in Rafah. Unofficial military sources confirmed there were riots in Rafah and many were injured. The representative of the IDF spokesman in the Southern Command reported only four wounded.

Military sources told HA'ARETZ there were numerous clashes in Gaza, mainly at one of the major road intersections, where some 400 youths gathered, threw stones, and clashed with the IDF. The Army was forced to use a light aircraft to locate centers of rioters, and many rioters were detained as a result.

Arab sources reported 20 residents were injured in clashes in the southern sector of the Gaza Strip, mainly in Rafah and Khan Yunus, and many others were hurt by tear gas. In addition, Arab sources reported seven people were wounded in Gaza and three in Jabalyah. The sources also reported a partial strike was staged in Khan Yunus and Rafah following a call by the Islamic Jihad.

An IDF officer was slightly injured by a stone thrown at him from an Arab car on the Sederot-Ofaqim road. The officer was riding in a car with a policeman from Gaza toward Sederot when a stone was thrown at them from a



car with Gaza license plates. The officer was hurt, but managed to apprehend the stone throwers after a brief chase. [passage omitted]

**'Terrorists' Attack SLA Post, Closed by IDF**

TA0402144390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1400 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] The Ra's al-Bayyadah checkpoint, manned by South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers on the border of

the security zone's western sector in south Lebanon, was attacked by terrorist fire early this morning. No SLA soldiers were hurt.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon headquarters told our correspondent Hayim Hecht SLA positions retaliated with heavy fire at terrorist targets north of the security zone. The Israel Defense Forces this morning closed the checkpoint and blocked the road leading to it; UN soldiers also were kept from the site.

**King Husayn Comments on Arab, Domestic Issues***JN0602160490 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic**6 Feb 90 pp 18, 19*

["Text" of interview with King Husayn granted to Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, in Amman; "published in today's issue" of AL-WATAN—date not given]

[Text] [Husayn] You are welcome in Jordan. We welcome the newspaper AL-WATAN and appreciate its relentless efforts in serving Arab readers everywhere. In fact, Kuwait and Jordan always are together for the sake of the Arab cause. You are welcome.

[AL-WATAN] We thank Your Majesty for granting us this opportunity. At this time in particular, there are many questions struggling in the mind. At such important meetings, we journalists look forward to news and information. But with you in particular, we look for answers to help us explore the dangers engulfing us, as well as the future prospects affected by these dangers. Time is no longer in our interest. You know better, especially now, since we know you as the dynamo continuously moving to heal the rift and rearrange matters whenever they seem to be going out of control.

[Husayn] I believe we all share the same ideas, concerns, and fears. Likewise, we all share the same future aspirations. The current stage, undoubtedly, is a critical and difficult one. I do not believe any other nation so far has experienced such a situation.

[AL-WATAN] The current state of affairs, therefore, is very decisive. We believe your vision in Jordan of the situation in general is different from ours since we are far away, not from the danger threatening everyone, but from direct contact and daily, tangible threats.

[Husayn] The danger threatens all of us. In fact, it is an internal and external danger, and both are interlinked. On the level of the Arab homeland, regrettably, we continue to suffer from what have been suffering for many years. We essentially have not reached the state we wish on the level of leaders, as dictated by the challenges posed to this nation. The doubts and suspicions of the past should be removed, as well as all causes that prevented the leaders from meaningful, close cooperation on all issues and matters to achieve Arab integration.

[AL-WATAN] Are there positive moves regarding this?

[Husayn] Indeed, there are positive moves on the level of the cooperation councils—the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab Cooperation Council, and the Arab Maghreb Union. We hope, however, action will be taken more quickly and comprehensively. We realize the reality of the dangers posed to us from all directions. The entire world is changing at an incredible speed.

Mankind not long ago had real fears of the mass destruction weapons, which are numerous enough to destroy the planet we live on dozens of times over. Continuation of

the arms race, it was made clear, was very costly, and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union was able to go ahead with that meaningless and unjustifiable approach, which cost them and the world a great deal.

We also must not forget the dangers threatening the environment and the future of mankind. These dangers somehow must be dealt with.

[AL-WATAN] What about the political changes in the Eastern bloc?

[Husayn] We actually did not anticipate such a speedy change, which has advantages and disadvantages..

[AL-WATAN] For the Arabs or the world?

[Husayn] It has many merits for the world. We, the Arab nation, experience a state of instability. I believe this state will continue for several years. It meanwhile is noteworthy our issues in this region have not been given the attention they deserve from the world, although our region enjoys a strategic location, contains energy resources, and serves as a bridge between two continents. The central issue within it—the Palestinian question—is the root of instability in this part of the world. This region nonetheless has not been given the attention it deserves. On the contrary, the picture now is very frightening. We are not afraid for ourselves, but for our future generations.

[AL-WATAN] Will the emigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine be one of the factors threatening our future generations?

[Husayn] That is right. This emigration has effectively begun, and the result may be 600,000 or 700,000 more people who will give Israel extra power to add to the progress it has achieved thanks to the constant support from the Jewish and Zionist movements in the world and the influence of the fanatical Israeli right on the U.S. decisionmakers, on the legislative level at least, during the last few years.

The U.S. positions in the world are not encouraging and convenient at all. Where will all those thousands of people settle when they come and at whose expense? Who will leave so these people can come and in what direction?

In fact, the Israeli prime minister belongs to the Jabotinsky school, which stood against the idea of leaving Jordan outside the region on which the Jewish movement was promised it could set a state. All the possibilities are very threatening indeed. We in Jordan naturally dealt with the issue from the very beginning, since the Great Arab Revolt. We as a family preferred to sacrifice everything, but not abandon any of our rights or an inch of Arab soil.

Then there was the conflict here on this land, which was saved from being included in the land on which Zionism established itself. At one stage, we proceeded to the West Bank. Arab Jerusalem and the West Bank were saved

with meager resources and every possible means on both military and political levels.

This issue regrettably was dealt with historically not from its positive aspects, but from certain negative and simple aspects which came about because of our inability to understand these questions really well. Then came the meeting and cooperation among us. We established a brotherhood among us, and shared the loaf of bread to face the danger. Then came the 1967 war and its known aftermath. We as a nation entered the war without planning or preparation, and we feared the results.

We have said—and still say this—any threat against any part of the Arab world threatens all Arabs, and we must stand together, and we are loyal to all this. Things then developed, and we tried as hard as we could on the political level. On the military level, we tried to build and prepare ourselves. All this was a drop in the ocean, however, compared to Israel's growing power and the constant support it receives.

The picture then changed, and our Palestinian kinfolk and brothers requested a say in their own destiny and future. At the same time, there was an Arab current going in the same direction. It really was hard for us to make the decision [to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank]. We reached the conclusion, however, that we had to make this decision, which is indeed appropriate as long as these factors still exist.

[AL-WATAN] Why was it hard to make this decision?

[Husayn] It was difficult because we are advocates of unity, and because we felt, and still feel, responsible. On the other hand, however, I think by making the decision to sever ties, we gave the Palestinian leadership and the Palestinian people the opportunity to directly shoulder their responsibilities on the international level. We also shed light, or contributed to shedding light, on the issue of the occupied territory and our people and brothers there, and on the issue of the Palestinian rights on Palestinian national soil.

In my opinion, the PLO's leadership and the Palestine National Council have offered all they can, and the search began for an international conference convened under the auspices of, and participation by, the five big powers; under the auspices of the UN secretary general; and with all parties to the conflict attending, including the Palestinian side—that is, the state of Palestine. We then moved to the following stage to try to start a dialogue between the Palestinian and Israeli sides to bridge the gap. We so far still are in this climate.

[AL-WATAN] How do you assess Israel's position now after what the Palestinians and Arabs have offered?

[Husayn] Israel in fact has continued to pursue its plans and escalate its statements—which I think it really means—that it will not abandon an inch of the territory, and this land belongs to Israel. This is demonstrated by

its practices in the occupied territories against our kinfolk and brothers throughout all those years of intifadah, sacrifices, and perseverance. These Israeli measures have not ceased. On the contrary, things developed until we reached this new situation, which, I think, is as dangerous as the Jewish immigration.

[AL-WATAN] Your Majesty King Husayn, is there any chance the Arab nation can confront the new situation that has emerged from the emigration, in addition to Israel's intransigence?

[Husayn] This cannot be avoided. The Arab nation must confront this situation. I believe we in Jordan, which stands on the longest border [with Israel], are targets, just as Syria and Lebanon.

[AL-WATAN] How do you view Lebanon's tragedy?

[Husayn] I believe Lebanon's tragedy is linked to a plan to destroy what has been established between the Arab Muslims and Christians since the days of Caliph 'Umar and his covenant. Danger will continue until God allows a solution to the Lebanese problem. The brothers' efforts will lead to the desired solution. The enemy otherwise may make certain moves. For example, Israel occupied Golan, a Syrian Arab territory, and has been sticking to it ever since so its positions and settlements north of the valley are out of range of Syrian or Arab artillery. I believe the plots and dangers facing Jordan are the same facing Lebanon and Syria.

[AL-WATAN] What can we do?

[Husayn] We have begun to take positive steps through the ACC, but they need time to take shape and allow us to increase our strength in every area.

[AL-WATAN] What are you going to do internally?

[Husayn] In my view, the difficulties we have faced are related, to a great extent, to our situation. These difficulties are increasing our burdens. But under the most difficult circumstances, we lifted the cover to see what was inside, God be praised. There was no chance for us to conduct elections in Jordan before disengagement of ties [with the West Bank]. We have started off on the right foot, and everyone is pleased, God be praised. I also believe burdens and responsibilities will be distributed in the future.

We moreover are working on the idea of the national charter, which I launched last April to organize political life in the future. We shortly will take other steps in this direction, not by imposing things, but by allowing a group representing all segments of society, including extreme rightists and leftists—all the sons of the homeland—to discuss ideas and reach a formula based on respect for and preservation of the Constitution. We also should concentrate on the pan-Arab dimension in all walks of life. Political and other organizations then will start and our progress will become stronger and stronger in the future, God willing.

[AL-WATAN] What are you going to do externally?

[Husayn] The danger is a real one, and we must make contacts on the highest levels, discuss everything frankly, clearly, and honestly, and announce our positions toward one another to reach a suitable formula for facing the danger. If their goals are achieved, God forbid, and our region is attacked and destroyed, what will our Arab nation do, and what will the cost be if our nation can do anything to restore the previous situation?

[AL-WATAN] If it can?

[Husayn] Yes, if it can.

[AL-WATAN] What is Iraq's position on all this?

[Husayn] Iraq has waged a war in defense of the Arab order, giving many martyrs and making great sacrifices. But the situation still is unsatisfactory because there is only a cease-fire, not peace based on mutual respect and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each side. We do not refer to Iraq alone, but also to Iran and our brothers in the Arabian Gulf who should not interfere in each other's domestic affairs.

[AL-WATAN] Are many other parts of the Arab world threatened as well?

[Husayn] Yes. If we look at the map of the Arab world, we find Sudan is facing problems. Our brothers in Africa also are facing problems. It seems as though the plan is to close in on the Arab system and attempt to change the characteristics of the region by dividing it up again.

[AL-WATAN] As happened with the Sykes-Picot agreement?

[Husayn] Sykes-Picot, then Yalta, and now Malta, and God knows what will follow.

[AL-WATAN] Doesn't all this require a summit of some sort?

[Husayn] We support any summit. Concerning the second year of the Arab Cooperation Council, I believe we will accomplish a great deal if given the opportunity—so much everyone will know it. I believe, however, that the issue not only is about summits and meetings lasting one, two or three days. We need bilateral meetings. We moreover need frankness, openness, deep discussion of issues, and conviction in certain concepts that will prepare for the big meeting. It must take place as soon as possible.

[AL-WATAN] To discuss the subject of immigration in particular?

[Husayn] It is one of the most dangerous subjects.

[AL-WATAN] Immigration is taking place. You spoke of the substitute homeland?

[Husayn] The substitute homeland; Jordan is the solution—these are proposed slogans. I also believe implementation is taking place. I believe 45,000 or 46,000 Palestinians have been allowed to leave the occupied territories and will not be allowed to return. The issue of return has become optional regarding the other side, Israel, in addition to all the other pressures: economic, material, and moral. The people there have borne a great deal.

[AL-WATAN] What is understanding with the PLO now like?

[Husayn] We told brother president Yasir 'Arafat and Palestinian leaders during our recent meetings even though some of our measures have been rather harsh concerning disengaging ties, we instituted them to eliminate any possible misinterpretation or the impression we were maneuvering. We are not maneuvering. We never have maneuvered. Our policies always have been clear and based on convictions. We now can work, however, toward cooperation on unprecedented grounds of mutual trust and respect. This will yield positive results, God willing.

[AL-WATAN] Is a summit enough to avert the new danger, or are there other plans, given the fact the situation is much more dangerous than before?

[Husayn] The conspiracy or plan being carried out against the Arab homeland is very great. We all should know the reality and size of the danger so we can deal with it.

[AL-WATAN] In the event of a summit, what will His Majesty King Husayn say and what will he tell the kings and presidents?

[Husayn] Personally, if given the opportunity, I shall start a tour and make contacts prior to the summit to prepare the ground as far as possible. The coming summit, which we hope will convene, should have a completely different style from earlier summits. Everything must be revised and reviewed.

[AL-WATAN] Through your dealings with kings and presidents, does Your Majesty expect a response?

[Husayn] I so far have not had the opportunity to form an idea on this subject, but logic dictates dealing with the danger in a responsible spirit.

I am an Arab. My ambitions and wishes are Arab and national, so one day, people will say that as an Arab, I did part of my duty toward the coming generations—no more, no less. I am convinced, however, that the hands of time cannot turn back, and the hour cannot be held still where it is. If we consider one of the major aspects, I proposed the maxim of developing Islam and progressing toward it. If we take our life in general, I believe we will inevitably find the right formulas. My brothers, therefore, can assess better than myself what is appropriate for achieving actual participation in bearing responsibility and to be informed of everything so the



nation—while still alive, praise be to God—will be able to confront the dangers and challenges facing it in the future. We need to review everything as the world changes before us.

[AL-WATAN] Your Majesty, in spite of all this, we still live on the fringe of history. History, geography, and politics change, and we still are standing where we were. We are being overtaken by events, and we cannot catch up with them. So how can we find a place for ourselves?

[Husayn] I am very hopeful the brother kings and presidents in the Arab world soon will be able to answer this question, and I am confident this issue is in everyone's minds. At the same time, I hope everyone will cooperate on all levels so we can start moving again.

[AL-WATAN] So far, is the Arab citizen not fully aware of the size of the threat or problem?

[Husayn] I believe the ordinary Arab citizen understands the situation more than we think. We do not want to blame anyone. I believe the ordinary Arab citizen in the greater Arab homeland is dissatisfied with this situation, and is concerned about the future. He also may be unaware of many things, and this is because he is not informed of what is going on.

[AL-WATAN] In certain cases, does he accuse the leadership of not informing him of events?

[Husayn] His accusation of the leadership is due to the lack of networks that would enable him to become acquainted with what is going on and, hence, convince him of the soundness of the path followed by his leaders.

[AL-WATAN] How can these ties exist between him and his leaders?

[Husayn] Each Arab situation naturally is, to a large extent, different than the other. In the beginning, however, work must be done in a calm, positive, and constructive atmosphere to deal with this aspect, which, if left untreated, will leave us in an uneasy situation in the future and will expose us to setbacks which we can do without.

[AL-WATAN] Your Majesty understood the situation in advance and resumed parliamentary life. You assumed therefore a more convenient, stable situation. Do you believe this is the most appropriate route to take?

[Husayn] We chose this course from the beginning, and this experiment was not the first of its kind. When I returned as a young man [to Jordan] in 1953, I believed in this course. The situation in the region then naturally was completely different, and, most of the time, we did not have a say in our own affairs. But we Arabized the Army and terminated the [Anglo-Jordanian] treaty. Immediately afterward, we tried to set up a parliamentary democracy similar to the one we have now, but we suffered setbacks and parliamentary life remained different from what we had hoped. We could not do

anything under the current circumstances, however, except after deciding to sever ties with the West Bank.

[AL-WATAN] The decision to sever ties dealt with the legal and administrative ties, so what about the constitutional ones? If the decision was presented to, and rejected by the House of Deputies, will you reconsider it?

[Husayn] I do not think the House of Deputies will say no.

[AL-WATAN] And constitutionally?

[Husayn] I do not think so.

[AL-WATAN] You do not think so?

[Husayn] No, I do not think so.

[AL-WATAN] The decision to sever ties did not mention constitutional ties?

[Husayn] I believe no one can stand against the determination of the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation. No one can stand against the climate existing between us, and against the solid ground of confidence between us and our kinfolk and brothers on which we now stand. We are their comrades, and we have been with them since the beginning to serve their cause and shed light on the Palestinian rights on Palestinian national soil.

[AL-WATAN] Have you conveyed to your brother kings and presidents your convictions about democratic life?

[Husayn] I have conveyed them to some brothers, of course. I have found out they are responsive to and interested in what is going on in here, and they follow these things. I naturally have not conveyed them on a broader level, because I did not have the chance to do so. The events of the recent past may have constituted an attempt to curtail and prevent us from moving in the right direction. We will continue on our road, however.

[AL-WATAN] Do you believe this is the way to treat the problems of the Arab world after the response it received from the Jordanian family?

[Husayn] There must be some form or another of popular participation in all parts of the Arab world to shoulder the responsibility on the broadest possible level and achieve the required results based on conviction and at the level dictated by the challenges.

[AL-WATAN] Are there some people who say recent events in East Europe prompted the return of democratic life in Jordan?

[Husayn] I believe we acted before the recent events in the Eastern bloc. Once again, I remind you we have been headed for democracy since the 1950's.

[AL-WATAN] Were there some slogans proposed during the elections concerning the economic crisis?

[Husayn] This crisis is caused by our location and the responsibilities resulting from it. Israel does not survive on its own resources. It survives off the support, which has not stopped for a single day, to turn it into a power posing a threat to the heartland of the Arab nation, starting with Palestine, Jordan, and their neighboring countries.

We have used all our available potential and resources to build up our force. And our force is not merely military, because if you do not have an educated people and prepared potential, then you are not powerful. There is a cultural dimension which also must be considered.

The support given Jordan decreased—we arrived at the situation we now are in. Here lies the great anxiety. In addition to this situation, there still is the military level. We have to develop the status of our armaments and incorporate modern military systems. In fact, we do not have the bare minimum, which makes us an easy morsel for our enemy. If we stop at the stage we now are in, this means we have begun to slide backward. At the same time, dangers have begun to increase because others are developing their human, material, technical, or other dimensions.

[AL-WATAN] It is obvious the Jordanians are satisfied with the return of parliamentary life. There are economic demands, however, such as improved salaries. There should be positive economic steps to close these gaps so the citizen can feel both political and economic relaxation. Are there any possibilities for that?

[Husayn] Local possibilities?

[AL-WATAN] Means of financial support?

[Husayn] God willing. I feel this country is like a shield and barrier protecting the Arabs from the danger threatening them in the future. Whoever has been lax in the past will, God willing, review his accounts and provide some support for this country to enable it to continue performing its national duty with honor and dignity.

[AL-WATAN] Is there the intention to take to account those who caused the economic crisis?

[Husayn] Everything is open to discussion. I believe, however, that the stage we now are going through is one of rebuilding and preparing for the future.

On the other hand, I believe when the facts are increasingly revealed to the people—deputies and citizens—they will find this country has achieved a great deal in all fields and sectors. There might have been some mistakes, but they are negligible when compared with the achievements.

[AL-WATAN] You very often have declared your approval of forming political parties. Can these parties publish newspapers?

[Husayn] All this is open to the discussion to take place on the charter by the group representing all the sons of

the homeland. The charter then will, of course, be presented to the people to express their ideas on it. I believe the guidelines of the path then will be determined. I recently presented a number of citizens more than once with the proposal if we wish to preserve our new march and life and guarantee its continuation in a correct manner, the charter must be a popular demand.

[AL-WATAN] Do you have any ideas on the charter?

[Husayn] I have an idea on some of the characteristics. The charter, however, is left up to the people in the final analysis to express their opinion on it.

[AL-WATAN] In other words, you will open the door to dialogue?

[Husayn] Of course—a dialogue that will last months so the charter will emerge in the form we want.

[AL-WATAN] Does the government intend to sell its shares in the newspapers to the private sector?

[Husayn] This could be possible.

[AL-WATAN] Going back to the Middle East and the international conference, talk of which has died down since Baker presented his points, the Shamir project, and the attempt to conduct Palestinian-Israeli talks in Cairo: where does the PLO figure amid this hubbub?

[Husayn] In light of the steps it has taken, I could say the PLO has managed to increase its assets as a responsible side representing the Palestinian Arab people and as a title for these people. I always have believed there is a red line beyond which one cannot tread. I believe we are approaching this line; that is, if we have not already reached it.

[AL-WATAN] Your Majesty the King, how should we act toward Eastern Europe?

[Husayn] Eastern Europe's policies have been affected greatly by the drastic changes there. What was followed in the past now is rejected. This may be in the interest of Israel. A dialogue therefore must be conducted with the new leaders in Europe—a dialogue proceeding from our feeling it could be easy for us to tell them what they used to complain about is what we now complain about. This is something that will bring us closer to each other in the coming stages.

Regarding the Soviet Union, a dialogue must be conducted. We cannot say it should not give its people the rights they demand. One nonetheless must warn about the dangers that might affect the rights of the Palestinians over their national soil, as well as Arab rights.

Based on our longstanding relations of friendship and cooperation, I believe we can achieve a great deal. This requires the crystallization, however, of an Arab position which we can raise, discuss, and serve.

[AL-WATAN] There is a new situation in Europe and a new colonialism arising from immigration. All this requires a new position and approach. Your Majesty, are you optimistic?

[Husayn] To be optimistic or pessimistic depends on us and whether we are able to rise to the level we are supposed to reach. Still, my hope is great.

[AL-WATAN] What do you think of denunciations?

[Husayn] Denunciations lead to no drastic results. All policies must be reconsidered. To put it simply, no man is immortal, but peoples are. The interest of the people necessitate we sacrifice everything for their sake.

[AL-WATAN] Is it true there are no political detainees in Jordan, as recently and frequently reported?

[Husayn] I do not believe there are any detainees, but there are convicted prisoners.

[AL-WATAN] How will the identities of the Jordanians of Palestinian origin be specified after establishment of a [Palestinian] state? Will they be given a chance to choose?

[Husayn] This is something to be determined by the future. We do stress, however, national unity, and cannot tolerate any deficiency.

[AL-WATAN] It recently has been rumored George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and other PLO leaders wish to visit Jordan. Do you welcome them if they request a visit or want to restore their passports?

[Husayn] Nothing is impossible anytime in the future. This is not an issue now, however. Everything will come in due course. If the intentions are sincere and orientations sound, this country always has welcomed its sons. I cannot reply negatively to this question.

[AL-WATAN] Arab mediation is reported to have secured a meeting between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad. Your Majesty previously has carried out vanguard efforts regarding this. Is there anything new in to report?

[Husayn] I do not know whether there is anything new. There naturally are circumstances that pave the way for serving our cause, however, through further understanding on all levels.

[AL-WATAN] Does the next stage tolerate differences of this volume?

[Husayn] Of course not.

[AL-WATAN] I mean Iraq and Syria.

[Husayn] The situation between Iraq and Syria is somewhat complex. There are wounds, pains, and real emotions caused by previous stands and interpretations. It still is hoped, however, we soon can overcome these matters.

[AL-WATAN] Your Majesty, on the one hand, there is the problem of the Euphrates waters between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. There also are water problems concerning the Nile and Ethiopia's role, in addition to the Yarmuk and Litani waters and Israel's role. How does the Arab world defend its water resources?

[Husayn] When it cooperates and advances to the stage where it can demand its rights.

[AL-WATAN] So our Arab world will not go thirsty in 10 years' time?

[Husayn] Yes, Yes. The danger is real.

[AL-WATAN] Dangers are coming from all sides. What will confrontation be like?

[Husayn] The question here is: Do we confront these dangers in an appropriate manner or not? I personally do not believe we are capable of doing that now. Our hope, however, lies in that the picture soon will change.

[AL-WATAN] Please excuse me, Your Majesty, but most of our queries concern the nation's future. We are worried and are trying to grope our way. There is a state of frustration among the Arabs. The citizen has reached the conviction this is a nation that cannot make enemies of those aggressive toward it or be friends with those friendly with it, such as the Soviet "friend" and the American "enemy". Is this nation really incapable of dealing with its enemies and friends? In other words, is it a nation that is not alive?

[Husayn] How can you say that? It is a capable nation. There are many indications. God willing, its leaders will gain the trust of the people and do what they must. I believe what any Arab leader cares about is what every person anywhere should care about when in a position of responsibility and with history to try it. We all hope history is on our side, not against us.

[AL-WATAN] Jordanian expatriates are demanding measures to facilitate education of their sons in Jordan, because the current conditions, especially the conditions for acceptance, are difficult to meet. Can we hope for a decision concerning this subject from Your Majesty?

[Husayn] This is an issue with which we are trying to deal. There was a two-year-long discussion on education that reviewed programs to develop them, so they would meet our future needs and secure better chances for our sons and daughters to carry out their roles and duties and be up to date with modern times.

Of course there are limitations from the point of view of material resources. We greatly have expanded the field of education. There is no difference, however, between the citizen and the expatriate. The circumstances blocking our abilities to provide the needs of our sons are material circumstances, no more, no less. God willing, we will realize beneficial, serious and comfortable steps.



[AL-WATAN] Toward accepting a greater number of expatriates?

[Husayn] To tell you the truth, we now have reached a stage where we have ample facilities and are reviewing everything. The scope for admission has reached its maximum this year.

[AL-WATAN] The expatriates in the Gulf wish to educate their children and do not know how to do so?

[Husayn] We anticipate the best, God willing.

[AL-WATAN] Thank you, Your Majesty, for giving us so much of your valuable time.

[Husayn] This is your home, and we are ready to meet you any time.

#### **Badran Interviewed on Domestic, World Affairs**

JN0302181590 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic  
2 Feb 90 pp 20, 21, 73

[Interview with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran by Sana' al-Sa'id in Amman; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Sa'id] In the midst of the current changes, to what extent is it possible to say the world can be economically, politically, and militarily independent? Are you optimistic a powerful bloc could emerge from the merging of the Arab Cooperation Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Arab Maghreb Union?

[Badran] A survey of present world developments, including Western and especially East European changes, leads me to believe, as I always have, that the Arab nation is on the right track in its pan-Arab orientation. The contemporary generation is supposed to have a deeper faith in the theory which it was brought up on. It has been proven this generation now looks to nationalism and religion, as well as to its distant past. Developments in East European nations, Lithuania, and Azerbaijan show the old nationalism has a pull on the present generation. These nations want to assert themselves. It is natural we in the Arab world are drawing closer together in such groups as the Arab Cooperation Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Arab Maghreb Union. It is natural as blocs spring up around the world, we should draw closer together to ward off external threats.

[Al-Sa'id] Some, however, argue Israel has capitalized on these developments: It has restored ties with many East European nations. Could these shifts and developments adversely affect the Arab countries?

[Badran] I usually always look at the bright side of things and do not dwell on the negative. As is well known, how foreign countries conduct their foreign affairs is for them to decide. As long as they are sovereign, they have the right to develop their relations. I, for one, say there should be no custodianship over the foreign relations of

any nation. If Eastern bloc countries are tending to restore ties with Israel, I think we, the Arabs, are implicitly blameworthy.

I would have liked to see Arab moves parallel to Israel's in Eastern Europe, and this has yet to happen. We should stress a mutuality of interests. The Arabs have done nothing regarding this. In contrast, the Israelis have moved energetically and taken the initiative. It is not too late, though. The Arabs maintain not only official but economic ties with East European countries. Israel does not maintain as strong economic relations with Eastern Europe as the Arabs do. We are moving on a surer, firmer ground than Israel. We must put this advantage to good use, so if certain East European nations wanted to restore ties with Israel, we would be in a position to exact a price.

[Al-Sa'id] Regarding Israel and the positive results it gains from these changes, however, we see Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union now is increasing steadily to the extent plans currently are underway to build 20,000 residential units to house the new immigrants in Israel.

Jewish immigration therefore creates a dangerous situation regarding the Arab nation in light of an ideology whose goal is to substitute Jews for the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

[Badran] Immigration undoubtedly is a source of constant concern, not only for the PLO, but for all Arabs. Just as the PLO is concerned, there also is concern in Jordan, since it is well known the immigrants need an empty geographic location to absorb these large numbers. The large immigration taking place today leads us to wonder where the residents of Palestine will go. We constantly are aware of this subject, which occupies a large part of our thinking, because we believe this could take place at Jordan's expense.

Jordan naturally rejects the evacuation taking place in the West Bank on a national and pan-Arab level. On the pan-Arab level, the Palestinians are the people of the West Bank, and constantly should plough their land. On a national level, East Jordan has poor water and resources. We now are concerned about a lack of water, not only for agricultural purposes, but also for drinking—drinking water for the people. From a purely geographic perspective, therefore, Jordan cannot absorb any immigrants at all.

[Al-Sa'id] Then how can the waves of Jewish immigration be stopped, especially since they are increasing after the Soviets proceeded to adopt flexible stands toward Israel and open the door wide for any Soviet emigration to it? How can we stop these waves?

[Badran] Of course there must be an effort, not only by the Soviet Union, but also by the United States and Western countries which usually receive immigrants, such as Canada and Australia. If there is any trace of humanitarianism concerning this subject mentioned by



the Soviet Union and pictured by the West, I would like to draw attention to the fact the continuous immigration today contradicts the principle of human rights, since the ever-increasing number of immigrants to Israel will strip the Palestinians of their human rights.

It is as if they are stripping human rights from one person and giving them to another. In addition, opening the door to Jewish immigration does not mean entrenching human rights; it does mean settlement and colonization of Palestinian land. If the intention is truly human rights, then God's land is great. There are many areas in the world which need new inhabitants. Canada can absorb many millions, as well as Australia, which always takes in refugees from all over the world.

As for the Palestinian, who has been stripped of his homeland and territory, he must be given his human rights in exactly the same way they are guaranteed any person in the Soviet Union. We reject settlement on Arab land at the expense of its Palestinian Arab residents. It contradicts and shatters pieces the Palestinian's human rights.

[Al-Sa'id] Amid all these events, finally a horn has been sounded by Israel regarding the infiltration operations taking place at the border between Jordan and Israel. I cannot see why this issue has been raised now, and why Israel has tried to aggravate it to this extent.

[Badran] The border incidents between Jordan and Israel are normal incidents which have taken place in the past, are taking place now, and could take place in the future.

You cannot have 100 percent control over these borders. Even the borders between Egypt and Israel witnessed violations, despite signing of the peace treaty. Violations there were on a larger scale than those witnessed on our borders. We saw a soldier who lost his nerve fire at the Israelis in an area around Tabah. This also happens in Jordan when a soldier loses his nerve; he takes his rifle and opens fire. He could be killed or wound someone. These are individual incidents, and never have been more than small operations equal to one-half or one percent, no more.

We also prevent other operations. One-half or one percent, therefore, is not that big a deal. We should not forget the soldier who penetrates Jordan's border with Israel will be faced with borders that have electronic and electrical fortifications, are equipped with barbed wire and patrols, and so on, and which cost hundreds of millions of dinars.

Jordan does not have hundreds of millions of dinars to control borders. Jordan controls borders and prevents infiltrations, however, through its policy and through enlightening its people and Army personnel. His Majesty King Husayn enlightens the people on these issues so there will be no pretext to carry out an aggression against us. These incidents are very small. The most recent of these was carried out by a conscript who crossed the

river. It was said he opened fire, and although he did not hit anyone, he was killed. In light of this, I was one of those who expressed astonishment at Israel's escalation of this incident to a point where its Inner Cabinet met to discuss the issue.

We all know the meaning and sensitivity of an Inner Cabinet meeting. The Inner Cabinet usually meets in secrecy to plan something. I also was astonished when I saw the Israeli chief of staff standing on the border in al-Hammah, roaring about this issue, which is a small and trivial one. Then, the next day, I saw the Israeli defense minister making threats. The Israeli reaction to this issue was much bigger than the incident itself. At that time, I read the Israeli press articles, some of whose commentators said what took place is not worth the clamor created by Israel. Some of them wondered about the objective of the Israeli reaction to such a small incident.

[Al-Sa'id] The infiltration incidents coincided with some Israeli officials' call for the need to open borders between Jordan and Israel. What is the significance of this call?

[Badran] Yes, there were Israeli statements on the opening of borders. I wonder about the significance and objective of these statements following this incident. The objective, of course, mainly is to increase deportations. This is because you cannot have open borders without peace. To open borders at the same time while the Palestinian territories are occupied is out of the question, whether for us or for any other Arab state.

Israel undoubtedly was not satisfied with the democratic approach and freedom in Jordan. This is because Israel wants to present itself to the Western world as if it were the only democratic state in the Middle East. It does not want to see anyone compete with it, even on this issue. It wants to monopolize everything, even freedom. It wants to pretend it is the only democratic state whose citizens freely express their opinions. This as if it were saying no Arab is allowed to live free in his homeland. This is the background of the situation. We are closely and carefully watching this issue to see what will happen in the future.

[Al-Sa'id] Israel recently harped a tune that Jordan is the Palestinian state in the full sense of the word. This call is baseless, and it was denounced by President Husni Mubarak from the beginning.

[Badran] President Mubarak denounced it in Amman and Cairo. What is being disseminated by Israel from time to time is viewed an international aggression and interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state. The whole world, including the United States, rejects this. We have documents and messages from all the U.S. presidents that Jordan is Jordan, is an independent state, and never will be Palestine. Palestine is known, Palestine is occupied by Israel, and the Palestinians do not want any other country. They want to return to it, obtain the Palestinian identity, and feel they are citizens.

The Palestinians never will accept Jordan as an alternative to Palestine. Even the Palestinians, who have been living in Jordan along the new generations since 1948, do not feel Jordan is their homeland, because their real homeland is Palestine. They always look toward Palestine, and they are working for the Palestine question. No Palestinian will forget his Palestinian homeland. All Israeli plans and actions to reverse the situation, therefore, will fail. As I said, 70 years could not make generations in East European countries and the Soviet Union forget their nationalities. The Palestinians never will forget Palestine, because it is their homeland and there is no alternative to it.

[Al-Sa'id] Since the current difficulties prevent conducting a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue in Cairo, since 'Arafat recently has said the United States' policy on the region is retreating, and since Israel insists on excluding the PLO from any political process, how do you view a solution to this problem?

[Badran] We know the PLO gave everything and proved its goodwill in the clearest way and [through] the broadest political resolutions. The world knows it is not the PLO which is intransigent, although Israel accuses the PLO of terrorism. Israel and Shamir have forgotten history. Prominent political commentators in the world wrote in foreign newspapers Shamir forgot he had planned for the assassination of international mediator Count Bernadotte and for many other terrorist operations. As he is a terrorist, therefore, he has no right to accuse others of terrorism.

Now he says he has become a prime minister and a politician. I also say 'Arafat is a politician. Friendly parties usually do not discuss such an issue. It is the enemies who sit at the negotiating table to solve problems. Wars create enmity, and the enemies have to negotiate. Who are the friends to whom he wants to talk? Does Shamir want a friendly PLO to negotiate with? When the Americans started negotiations with the Vietnamese, shelling and fighting were under way, but they conducted talks as enemies to draw up a peace plan. The result of the direct negotiations between the Americans and the Vietnamese in Paris was peace in Vietnam.

[Al-Sa'id] If matters get stuck at this point, would you still view the international conference as the only alternative in the arena?

[Badran] We proposed and always have proposed the international conference. Our proposition stems from our conviction Israel does not want peace, because it does not want to exchange land for peace. It therefore rejected the international conference. Now it refuses to negotiate with the PLO. What does it want, then? According to my own analysis and conviction, it does not want to return the land, and therefore does not want peace.

[Al-Sa'id] Talk about the occupied territories leads us to the religious issue, which has emerged as a new world

phenomenon in our region. I consequently wonder if the religious issue poses a threat to Jordan, especially since the Muslim Brotherhood has scored a victory in Parliament and the religious movement has politicized itself and made many demands.

[Badran] I will comment only on Jordan and not any other country, because every country has its own private situation. Regarding us, I would like to say the success of the Muslim Brotherhood came as a result of free, honest, and democratic elections. The people elected them, and the Muslim Brothers proved at the House of Representatives they appreciate and shoulder responsibility, and they are fully aware of Jordan's real problems.

They want to contribute positively to solving these problems. I therefore tell some observers in the West who were surprised by these elections I was not surprised. On the contrary, I expected them. I wonder why others are surprised a Muslim Brotherhood group has emerged in Jordan. They call them fundamentalists and fanatics at a time when they do not view the Israeli extremism and the blind religious fanaticism in Israel. There is a political religious fanaticism which seeks to kill the Arabs and evacuate the Arabs from Palestine. I accordingly expect more and more extremism in some Arab countries, because these extremist religious political parties' principles exist in Israel. Israeli extremism in return will generate tougher extremism in the Arab countries.

This makes it incumbent on Israel to concentrate on solving the conflict with the Palestinians, instead of entrenching extremism as a principle and creed. Back to the subject of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan, I honestly can say that during their past experience, the Muslim Brothers proved they do not distinguish between a Palestinian and a Jordanian, despite this country's peculiarities. They propose carefully studied ideas and enjoy full political awareness. They also respect the Jordanian Constitution and believe the present system in Jordan should be preserved and defended. This is their present basic thinking.

[Al-Sa'id] It recently has been reported the Information Ministry will be abolished and turned into an information authority independent of the government. How true is this?

[Badran] The Information Ministry will remain as it is, and there is no truth in what was reported about its abolition. We are conducting studies based on giving our departments a qualitative administrative and financial independence only for the sake of flexibility. Perhaps some have construed this as an intention to abolish the Information Ministry. I emphasize here there is no intention at all to cancel the Information Ministry. We only want to give the Ministry's institutions—the television, radio, and news agency services—more independence to be more flexible in their movement and nothing else.

## 'Awn-Lebanese Forces Conflict Continues

### Update on Fighting

NC0602154690 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The exchange of artillery and rocket fire between the 'Awn and Ja'ja' forces continues. Shells are falling in al-Ashrafiyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Furn al-Shubbak, al-Dawrah, al-Judaydah, Sadd al-Bushariyah, and the Kasrawan coast. The repeated calls for a cease-fire have been ignored. The Lebanese Forces media reported that heavy and indiscriminate shellfire is being directed by the 'Awn forces against various areas, particularly the Voice of Lebanon radio. The hills and tunnel of Nahr al-Kalb are also the scene of fierce fighting between the two sides.

Two attempts to transfer some of the wounded from the Hotel Dieu hospital were unsuccessful because of the failure to abide by the cease-fire. The two attempts were made by French envoy Bernard Kouchner and Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr. The French envoy said that the 'Awn forces had obstructed his humanitarian mission in the eastern area.

Meanwhile, citizens and the Lebanese Red Cross continue to appeal for help in evacuating the wounded and providing food and water to the people who have been besieged in their shelters and hideouts.

Scores of Christian families arrived in the al-Biq'a' area today from the eastern area to escape the hell of 'Awn's war against the people. [passage omitted] Some soldiers also fled from the eastern area toward al-Biq'a'.

### 'Ayn al-Rummanah Bombarded

NC0702062490 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0530 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] As regards the situation in southern al-Matn, security reports indicate that 'Ayn al-Rummanah is coming under heavy bombardment from the 'Awn artillery emplacements and that this is part of an attempt to put more pressure on the Lebanese Forces' Qasariyyan barracks. The reports add that the barracks are besieged, all routes leading to it are surrounded, and it is expected that the barracks will fall soon.

### 'Awn Attacks Lessen

NC0702070790 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 0545 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Excerpts] A week after the beginning of the war of abolition [of the Lebanese Forces] which 'Awn and his group declared and waged, one wonders what the beginning of the second week of this war will bring. [passage omitted]

While the intensity of 'Awn's onslaughts abated last night, this does not mean, judging by what occurred in the past few days, that 'Awn has halted his destructive

war, particularly as he has demonstrated his thirst for innocent blood and overstepped all limits of reason, conscience, mediation, and appeals. Nevertheless, local and international efforts are expected to continue today in order to consolidate the cease-fire, particularly the good offices of Papal Nuncio Pablo Puente.

As we have noted, the attacks launched by 'Awn and his group against residential neighborhoods abated last night. The combat lines were generally guardedly calm. Nevertheless bursts of machinegun fire and sporadic artillery fire continued to be directed at 'Ayn al-Rummanah and flares were fired over the area in an almost continuous manner.

Hospital sources have reported a preliminary casualty count of more than 350 dead and 1,215 injured since the beginning of 'Awn's war. Civil Defense sources said the actual casualty figure is higher than this. [passage omitted]

Press sources reported that a 90-bed French hospital ship is currently off the Lebanese coast. A French naval ship is also in the area.

In a related development, French Minister of State Bernard Kouchner has reached agreement with the authorities concerned in the eastern area to allow an International Red Cross and Lebanese Red Cross convoy to enter the eastern area today to transfer the injured from the hospitals, particularly Hotel Dieu Hospital, and to distribute antibiotics and other medicines in Beirut. [passage omitted]

### 'Awn, LF Reinforce Positions

NC0702121390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] According to security reports, the 'Awn groups and the Lebanese Forces [LF] are reinforcing their positions along the 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Furn al-Shubbak combat fronts. Meanwhile, the two sides continue to mass troops on other fronts, particularly in Kasrawan and al-Matn.

### Injured Transferred to France

NC0702121690 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The evacuation of injured people from the devastated residential neighborhoods, particularly al-Dubayyah and 'Ayn al-Rummanah, began today. The Lebanese Red Cross transferred 12 seriously injured people from Hotel Dieu Hospital. A convoy took them to Beirut Airport and they left for France this afternoon. Five other injured persons people who had been moved earlier from the eastern area to the American University Hospital joined the first group. [passage omitted]



**Pope Calls for Cease-Fire**

NC0602201090 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Papal Nuncio Pablo Puente this evening conveyed a message from His Holiness Pope John Paul to 'Awn, calling on him to observe a cease-fire immediately. The papal nuncio had earlier reaffirmed the need for a cease-fire, because everyone is a loser in the war and the biggest loser of all is the Lebanese people. The papal nuncio appealed to the commanders of the two sides to seize this opportunity because the Lebanese people cannot endure any more.

**LF, Army Meet at Undisclosed Location**

NC0702101890 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 0945 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] The meeting of a security committee comprising representatives of the Lebanese Forces and the Army is believed to have begun at a location which has not been disclosed for security reasons. Contacts and good offices continue to enable a cease-fire agreement, which was concluded but not announced last night, to be implemented.

The mediation committee has been informed that the Army Command has replaced committee member Brigadier General Fawzi Abu-Farhat with Colonel Ilyas al-Khalil for health reasons.

**Al-Hirawi Appeals to World Leaders for Support**

NC0602193990 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi this evening addressed an appeal to His Holiness Pope John Paul II, U.S. President George Bush, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, and the chairman of the European Community. The text of the appeal reads as follows:

Lebanon has long been the scene of continuous tragedies, the most recent of which are the massacres which have been going on in the eastern and northern areas of Beirut for the past six days. All efforts, the most significant of which was the pope's initiative conveyed through the papal nuncio, have failed to put an end these massacres. Appeals and cries reach me every minute from the bereaved, the women, the old people, and the children who are forced to remain in shelters, schools, and houses without water, electricity, or food. Hospitals have run out of medical supplies and have suffered destruction and paralysis. I find myself, as the head of the legitimate government, unable to respond to the appeals for help being made by my people who are suffering from the

crimes and terrorism committed by the rebels against legitimacy. In view of all this, I appeal to you to extend every possible assistance for salvation and I appeal to you to support any effort or step which I may find myself compelled to take as the head of the legitimate government, which you and the entire world have recognized, to put an end to the tragedy of the Lebanese people and to save Lebanon.

With my best regards and wishes,

[Signed] Ilyas al-Hirawi, President of the Lebanese Republic

**Samir Ja'ja' Appeals for French Intervention**

NC0602194990 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon  
in Arabic 1855 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] We have just received the following appeal from Lebanese Forces Commander in Chief Dr Samir Ja'ja' addressed to French President Francois Mitterrand and the French Government and people:

Whenever Lebanon experienced a historic and tragic situation, it turned to France for assistance and protection. Throughout the years, France has protected Lebanon's Christians whenever they came under attack or persecution or faced the danger of foreign hegemony. Today, unfortunately, the danger is coming from the heart of the Christian areas, where the people are being subjected to a war of extermination at the hands of General 'Awn, who is trying to suppress all attempts to raise objections or protests. This bloodthirsty despot takes no notice of any mediation or initiative to end the fighting, even when they come from the highest spiritual or political circles, such as Papal Nuncio Pablo Puente and His Beatitude Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr. On the contrary, 'Awn's answer was a barrage of fire and blood that did not spare homes, public and private institutions, hospitals, or media establishments.

Dr Ja'ja' added in his appeal to the French president: Your Excellency Mr President: I appeal to you to work fast to put an immediate end to this frenzied (?shelling). I also appeal to the French Government to inform the international public about the truth of the situation. I also address a special appeal to the French people, who have always supported and defended the causes of the oppressed and persecuted peoples, for swift intervention, because the resistance that has been carrying the rifle for 15 years to defend the rights of the Christian people for a free existence cannot under any circumstances give in to oppression and persecution, particularly if they are ordered and implemented by a man who lives in the Christian territories.

Your Excellency, the situation is very serious. Stop this massacre, for today only France can play this historic role.

[Signed] Commander in Chief Samir Ja'ja'



**Hizballah Radio Terms Bus Attack 'Heroic'**

NC0702101090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0700 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Political commentary: "The Zionist Bus Operation"]

[Text] This daring operation, carried out by mujahidin whose names have not been made public but whose affiliations are no secret, once more underlines that fact that Egypt will never be a playground or even a pathway for the Zionists. This heroic operation, regardless of who carried it out, reveals that Cairo will never be the capital of U.S. peace in the area and that, despite pressures and repression, Cairo will remain the capital of the mujahidin who see the Zionist entity as a usurper enemy with which no peace or normalization of relations is possible. The only way to deal with that enemy is by war and confrontation.

This heroic operation is reminiscent of earlier ones of which we still cherish the memory, such as the heroic operation of martyr Khalid al-Islambuli [assassin of President Anwar al-Sadat], of martyr Sulayman Khatir [who fired at random at Israeli tourists in Sinai], of martyr 'Abbud al-Zumur [executed in connection with al-Sadat's assassination], and Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman [leading Muslim fundamentalist], the blind man who is incarcerated in the regime's cells and whose only crime is that he incites against the enemy and calls for jihad against it.

This operation also recalls the killing of tyrant Anwar al-Sadat and all the previous wars between Egypt and the Zionist entity. It is also a reminder of the disgust felt by Egyptians at the sight of Zionists in downtown Cairo hotels and of the indifference which they show toward them and with which they wait on their needs. Normally, a hospitable people, the Egyptians are invariably cool toward the Zionists who visit their country as tourists, diplomats, or students.

The Egyptian regime's wish to establish normal relations between the Egyptian people and the Zionists have not met with success. This is clear to anyone who takes a quick look at the records of travellers from Egypt to the occupied territories. Only handfuls of Egyptians have crossed the borders to Israel over the past 10 years. Some of those travellers may have been motivated more by curiosity than by any feeling of friendship toward the Zionists.

The operation was a translation and a true reflection of the sentiments of the Egyptians. It was [words indistinct] naturally in the Egyptian society. As the pressure builds up, such operations, including bombings and assassinations, are bound to take place in protest against anything that smacks of Zionism.

Actually, the Egyptian regime is currently absorbed in talks with the Zionists and the Americans in an attempt to take a step forward on the path of settlement and

peace. The Egyptian people, however, have other worries. The Egyptians set off every day in the daunting search for daily bread in a country beset by shortages of transport, housing, and employment, but do not forget to stop by the mosque to worship. Actually, the Egyptians do not confine their devotion to the edicts of God on worshipping in mosques. They honor their religious obligations in the streets and the public squares as well as in the universities and other institutions. They prove their devotion in two ways: their resistance to the dictatorship of the authorities and their opposition to normalization with the enemy.

Such devotion to the edicts of Islam has a price—some have been martyred, some injured, some thrown in jails—but the devotion has not waned. It is gaining ground every day. The devotion to the edicts of God is no longer the vocation of dervishes or old people. A soldier on the borders is capable of showing such devotion by killing Zionists. He would not need an order from his superiors and commanders, for the edicts of God cannot be honored unless the worshipper renounces all his ties with the non-believers. The edicts of God cannot be honored unless one fights the enemies of God, and the latter have come within the sight, and machinegun range, of Egyptians.

Recall that ceremony of pomp and self-worship, that dazzling military parade with planes flying overhead and armored vehicles roaring on the ground, when al-Sadat was just stopping short of calling himself God and thought he was in full control of Egypt. That was when another soldier of God stood up and made good his worship of God. He blasted the reviewing stand of the self-worshippers and brought down the tyrant and his dreams.

The Zionist bus operation falls in that same category. It is a defiance of self-worship, of the normalization policy, of the Egyptian regime's role in the settlement process, of the principle of Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, and of the capitulationist schemes. In the heart of Cairo, there are people who are shooting down Camp David and throwing grenades at the attempts to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian regime is incapable of protecting the achievements of peace and capitulation. That regime is incapable of imposing its policies on the people. It is a hostage of its own ill-advised policies and has to pay the price every time the nation reacts in anger.

The operation shows the stupidity of those who seek peace and the foolhardiness of those who exert efforts in the hope that one day the Muslims and Zionists may become loving brothers. Egypt has been in the grip of peace for 11 years now, but this has not stopped the killing of Zionists there.

No one can claim that the operation should be seen as a common crime, such as murder connected with robbery or drug dealing. This is a political and jihad operation. Its motives are drawn from the political lexicon of the

region: Opposition to reconciliation and normalization of relations with the enemy and to recognizing the enemy or opening dialogue with it.

The Fez summit may have attempted to reverse previous Arab no's [no negotiations, no peace, and no recognition of Israel], but the final decision is for the masses. Only the people can decide. Despite 11 years of normalization between Egypt and the Zionist enemy, the people still say no to dealing with Israel. Israel is a cancerous microbe and has to be eradicated.

#### **Amal, Hizballah Clash in West Beirut 4 Feb**

*NC0402133590 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Clashes involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets took place between Amal Movement and Hizballah fighters in the al-Awza'i area in West Beirut shortly before noon today.

[The (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon at 1230 GMT on 4 February in a similar report adds that "one person has been killed and five injured" and that "the Syrian forces are making efforts to halt these clashes with all available means."]

#### **VOM Says Fighting Halted**

*NC0402150290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Calm has returned to the al-Awza'i area after the Syrian forces managed to control the situation following fighting there this afternoon between the Amal Movement and Hizballah.

#### **Fighting Leaves 4 Dead**

*NC0502073190 Beirut Voice of National Resistance  
in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The security incident which occurred between elements of the Amal Movement and Hizballah in the al-Awza'i area yesterday afternoon left four dead and nine wounded.

#### **Amal Accuses Mohtashemi Followers in Incident**

*NC0502141290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The Amal Movement reiterated today that the al-Awza'i incident was an isolated problem between local armed men with whom the Amal Movement had no connection. The movement accused Mohtashemi followers of exploiting this incident, opening fire at members of the movement, and attempting to shift their war against the south to Beirut's southern approaches, in parallel with the Lebanese Government's announcement about its decision to implement a security plan in Beirut. The movement also accused them of displacing many families and setting houses on fire in the al-Awza'i area yesterday and today.

#### **Groups Order Withdrawal of Forces From Beirut**

*NC0302085290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0800 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Preparations are under way to implement the West Beirut security plan. Within the framework of these preparations, the Progressive Socialist Party completed the withdrawal of its fighters and military equipment from West Beirut yesterday. Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has reportedly instructed the Movement's command to assemble Amal fighters in preparation for their withdrawal from West Beirut.

'Abdallah al-Amin, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, has also called for assembling the party's fighters in preparation for their withdrawal. The Beirut branch of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party has also decided to withdraw the party's fighters and weapons from the capital.

#### **Birri Orders Forces To Leave**

*NC0202184290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has ordered the Amal Movement to withdraw its members from West Beirut and the combat lines in implementation of the security plan, which calls for security to be undertaken by the legitimate regular forces—army and internal security forces—backed by the Syrian Arab forces if needed.

The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today completed withdrawal of its personnel from West Beirut. These forces joined the PSP positions in the mountain area, except for one company that remained deployed on the combat lines and will be withdrawn when the army and internal security forces start implementing the security plan.

#### **PSP Withdraws Arms, Ammunition**

*NC0202094390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] continues to withdraw arms and ammunition from Beirut in accordance with the PSP leader's decision for a military withdrawal from Beirut to pave the way for the implementation of the capital's security plan.

According to sources, the party will maintain a company on the combat lines until the Lebanese Army takes control of these lines.

#### **Ba'th Forces Hand Over Positions**

*NC0502124390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] As part of the steps to implement the security plan in West Beirut, the Ba'th Party Organization's forces handed over their positions to the Lebanese Army this morning.

### **Hizballah Welcomes Security Measures**

*NC0502102490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] A responsible source in Hizballah has welcomed the security measures in West Beirut. He said: Out of our constant desire to provide security for the people and prevent violations and attacks on their lives, possessions, and freedom, and with the aim of making all necessary preparations and uniting the ranks and efforts to confront the partitionist dangers that are threatening the country's unity, we welcome the security measures for West Beirut. We call on our kinsmen and brothers to respond to these measures and to seize this opportunity to bring about a secure and steadfast society that is capable of confronting dangers and challenges. Our kinsmen cannot continue to make sacrifices if the prerequisites for security and steadfast are not made available for them.

On this occasion we reiterate our appeal to all sincere people to work to unite views and draw up a single political program which would mobilize all resources to bring down 'Awn's partitionist plan, enhance the role of the Islamic resistance, and support it in completing the liberation of the land and expelling the Zionist invaders.

### **Israeli, Lahd Militia Activities in South Noted**

*NC0502195790 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Before midnight last night resistance fighters fired a number of Katyusha rockets at the Zummarayya crossing point and an agent militia position on Zummarayya hill. While the results of the shelling could not be determined, reports from the area said that lights were immediately switched off at the military position. Subsequently, enemy tanks in Zummarayya shelled Birkat Mimis for 30 minutes, causing material damage.

Enemy helicopters made frequent flights over the al-'Urquq area and the international border between Lebanon and the occupied Arab territory before noon today. Earlier, an Israeli armored force combed the road between Metulla settlement and the Israeli position on (Al-Shirifi) hill, near al-Khiyam, and the Tall al-Nahas-Jisr al-Khardali-al-Shaqif castle road.

The Israeli position on Kawkabah hills used heavy-caliber machine guns to open fire on the hills located north of the position as well as on the al-Litani River basin and Jisr al-Dallafah. Meanwhile, soldiers in three armored vehicles combed the road linking the Israeli position and (Marj al-Khawkh) position in the Marj 'Uyun plain.

In the Shab'a area, an Israeli force of seven M-113 armored personnel carriers and more than 40 soldiers advanced about three km north of the occupied area and combed the hills overlooking (Jan'am) plain for three hours. The force then returned to its base.

At 1300 today, Israeli occupation forces and their agents on 'Alman and al-Shumariyah hills shelled al-Ghanduriyah, damaging several houses and the village mosque.

Today an Israeli enemy force penetrated into (Wadi al-Hujayr) and detained a number of farmers, including Yusuf Ahmad Muhammad and Ghusun Ahmad Rashid from al-Ghanduriyah. Their fate is still unknown.

### **Palestinian Front, Amal Claim Operations in South**

*NC0302123490 (Clandestine) Voice of the People  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Israel today admitted that national resistance fighters carried out two operations in the occupied security strip, the first near the village of Rshaf and the second near 'Alman.

The Palestinian Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the Rshaf operation and stated that it resulted in the martyrdom of two fighters from the attacking group.

In a statement issued by its operations room in the south, the Amal Movement said one of its groups carried out an attack against a position jointly manned by the enemy and its agents in Tallat 'Alman-al-Shumariyah. One person was slightly wounded.

### **Resistance Destroys Tank**

*NC0302212090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
2000 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] In the resisting south, the operations room of the Lebanese resistance battalions-Amal has issued the following statement: At 1200 today, 3 February, the Martyr Struggler Muhammad Hamdan unit of the Lebanese resistance battalions-Amal detonated an explosive device composed of approximately 75 kg of TNT when a motorized convoy of the Zionist enemy and its agents passed on the Dibil-Rshaf road near (Amaya) village. A tank in the convoy was completely destroyed. The enemy's casualties could not be determined because of the security cordon the Zionists threw around the area. The Movement's strugglers returned safely to base.

### **Islamic Resistance Attacks 2 'Zionist' Positions**

*NC0402090190 Beirut Voice of National Resistance  
in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The operations room of the Islamic resistance has issued the following statement: At 2200 yesterday, several mujahidin groups of the Islamic resistance attacked two positions of the Zionist enemy in the Jisr al-Hamra' and al-Bayyadah areas, completely destroying all the ramparts and fortifications of the two positions. Subsequently, the Zionist enemy artillery shelled Majdal Zun, (al-Sidi), and (al-Munqar).

**4 Killed, Israeli Vehicle Destroyed**

*NC0502074790 Beirut Voice of National Resistance  
in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The Islamic resistance has stated that one of its groups detonated an explosive device when an Israeli patrol consisting of several army personnel carriers was passing on the Barghas-al-Ahmadiyah road yesterday. One military jeep was completely destroyed and four persons, including an officer, were killed, the resistance said.

The Islamic resistance issued a statement saying that a Zionist force went to the scene of the operation, surrounded the area, and removed the dead. The statement added that members of the resistance group returned safely.

**Joint Patrol Attacked in South**

*NC0602125890 (Clandestine) Voice of the People  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] The national resistance command today issued a statement describing an operation that has taken place

on the Ramiyah-Qawzah road. The statement said that the martyrs Hilal Bawwab and Rashid Barrum group of the al-Rumaylah martyrs unit detonated an explosive charge as a joint patrol of Israeli intelligence and agents was traveling on that road on the night of 5-6 February. The group then fired machineguns and rockets at the patrol. The attack lasted for 10 minutes and all the patrol personnel were either killed or wounded.

**Yatar Shelled; Casualties Reported**

*NC0702091790 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0900 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] The township of Yatar has been subjected to heavy artillery bombardment from the occupation forces' artillery in Yarin since 0700 today. The shellfire left two children injured and a number of houses damaged. A Nepalese officer in the UN forces in the south said that the children had been given first aid and then taken to a Tyre hospital.



**Al-Shar' Interviewed on Immigration, Lebanon**

JN0602204690 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1915 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has talked about the raging battles in Lebanon and Syria's position if its immediate help is requested by Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi.

In a telephone interview with the BBC, Al-Shar' said: First, the continuing genocide in East Beirut clearly confirms Michel 'Awn's policy during the past months is a suicidal policy solely motivated by his lust for power. Al-Shar' added: The picture now is clear to everyone. It has become clear Michel 'Awn is killing the Lebanese, the Christians in particular, although he claimed and continues to claim he is defending and protecting them.

Many of his slogans have fallen, and he must step down. The legitimate authority in Lebanon is entitled to call him to account and bring him to trial, because this has become an urgent popular demand in Lebanon by Christians, even before Muslims.

The foreign minister said: His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad clearly stated during the Syrian-Lebanese summit Syria is committed to the al-Ta'if agreement, and it is ready to extend assistance of any sort requested by the legitimate Lebanese government and President Ilyas al-Hirawi in particular.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' spoke about the objectives of the meeting in Tunis on the question of Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel. He said: The point of the meeting and the discussion of the immigration issue was not to slander the Soviet Union, but to make it clear to the Soviet Union and the entire world Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union or elsewhere to Israel is the antithesis of human rights.

Al-Shar' added: As you know, in 1948, Israel expelled by force hundreds of thousands of Palestinians. In 1967, Israel also expelled hundreds of thousands of Palestinians living in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. In 1982, Israel expelled tens of thousands of Lebanese from Southern Lebanon.

How can we accept Israel giving the Soviet Jew the right to come to Israel, while Israel refuses to recognize the rights of the Palestinians—our kinfolk in the Golan, and our people in southern Lebanon who were expelled by force by Israel—and that they be denied the right to return to their homeland, houses, and possessions.

**Al-Zu'bi, Al-Shar' Comment on Settlement Policy**

JN0602210590 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
2115 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi and the delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus today from Amman following an official and cordial two-day visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Answering a question concerning the Israeli settlement policy, Al-Zu'bi emphasized the Palestinian Arab people's exclusive right to return to their homes and said any settlement for non-Palestinians is illegitimate and illegal.

He said clear Soviet statements were issued warning Israel against its settlement policy. Soviet media are taking a clear, positive stand in support of Arab rights, and the duty of all Arabs is to resist this Israeli policy by all means and confront it to demonstrate the Arab interests are the same.

Al-Zu'bi made a statement at the Amman airport on the results of the meetings of the Higher Syrian-Jordanian Joint Committee. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on joint Arab action at the current stage, he said: We consider the Palestine question the major Arab issue concerning all Arab countries that is related to joint Arab action and its objectives—action that requires the efforts of all Arabs, the intensification of these efforts, and the mobilization of all resources to confront the major enemy of the Arab nation, which Israel represents.

Answering another question on the Lebanese situation, Al-Zu'bi said: The Lebanese issue is the business of the Lebanese. There is also the al-Ta'if agreement, and there are the legitimate constitutional authorities that are carrying out their duties and tasks. You know, the national accord government seeks to entrench the pillars of security and stability and reinforce the authority of the legitimate government in Beirut and all Lebanon in expression of the will of all Lebanese. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on Syrian-Palestinian relations, Al-Zu'bi stressed Syria's stand on the Palestine question and what is taking place in the Palestinian arena is very clear, and the Zionist enemy leaders' statements conflict with any claim or desire for peace. He said the door is open for any constructive dialogue with Syria.

Answering another question on Syria's stand toward conducting an Arab summit, Al-Zu'bi said: Syria participated in all Arab summits, and it welcomes conducting any Arab summit to achieve effective Arab solidarity, and to discuss any political, economic, or other issue serving the Arab homeland and strengthening its position toward challenges.

For his part, Faruq al-Shar' remarked today in Amman that confronting the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation requires genuine Arab solidarity; nay, more than Arab solidarity at this stage. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' and Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, reviewed political strategies on the Arab and international levels to support the popular Palestinian intifadah and confront the threats resulting from the expansionist, aggressive Zionist policy, especially in light of recent statements by a number of Israeli enemy leaders and the increasing

Jewish emigration to occupied Palestine, in addition to supporting Arab efforts to realize national reconciliation in Lebanon.

#### **Paper Calls For Arab Unity Against Immigration**

*JN0602213790 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic  
31 Jan 90, p 3*

["With the Events" column by Na'im Tahir: "The Required Arab Awakening"]

[Text] To complete Arab silence, new Jewish immigrants continue to flood into occupied Palestine.

Reports confirm the number of immigrants and rate of their arrival has surpassed the imagination even of the Zionist entity.

Along with Arab silence and Zionist euphoria at what is happening, the Soviet "warning" the day before yesterday, and U.S. "objection" to settlement and settlers yesterday, did not decrease or lower the number of immigrants arriving daily in occupied Palestine.

Shamir met yesterday with the chief of the International Jewish Agency to coordinate and organize the reception of the thousands of arrivals. Current international circumstances are preparing the most appropriate atmosphere for the Zionist entity to rejoice while receiving its greatly-demanded tools for reaching and fulfilling its goals and great ambitions, both expansionist or aggressive.

Under these international circumstances, the Soviet Union warns the Zionist entity it is hampering plans for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East while thousands of immigrants are flooding directly into the Zionist entity. The U.S. "objection" to building settlements and increasing the number of settlers in the occupied Arab territories comes at the same time as the Bush Administration's proposal to increase military aid to the Zionist entity and sell it new, advanced, modern weapons.

With the background of what has happened and continues happening in Eastern Europe and inside the Soviet Union, the immigration of thousands of Jews continues to the "promised land."

All this is taking place while Arabs are going through a phase lacking in unity of opinion or policy, or agreement on where the basic danger comes from—a danger still threatening their existence and future; so much so some of them still believe or swear the danger comes from Mars.

International events and changes undoubtedly have not helped the Arab position. If the total changes are, in the final analysis, an internal issue concerning only those affected by them, then the state of Arab fragmentation has contributed greatly toward arriving at this state. The flood of Jews in this form, numbers, and rate confirms this fact.

Stemming from this, no matter how near or far the East and West are from each other, Arab unity is the one thing capable of defending Arab rights and existence at a time when the Zionist entity rejects the Arab peace, rejoices over its power, and demands unconditional Arab surrender; rejects warnings and takes no notice of objections, Soviet or American; and cannot be deterred except through great Arab unity or a at least a minimum level of Arab solidarity. Nothing will deter it except force and the kind of confrontation that imposes conditions rather than accepts them, and which determines the situation in the region by not allowing it to be imposed from abroad.

Perhaps the speed at which events are taking place therefore could, in the final analysis, benefit and serve the Arab nation. Perhaps it will wake from its slumber, realize the truth of its situation, and recognize—more important—its sufferings and problems cannot be solved except through the Arab will alone.

#### **Al-Shar' Returns From Intifadah Meeting in Tunis**

*JN0602213290 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1657 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Damascus, 6 Feb (SANA)—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from Tunis this evening after leading the Syrian Arab delegation to the meeting of the ministerial committee entrusted with supporting the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories.

The meeting concluded last night in the Tunisian capital last night.

## Afghanistan

### Commentary on Pakistan's 'Sinister' Designs

LD2801065790 Kabul BAKHTAR in English  
0415 GMT 28 Jan 90

["BIA Commentary on Pakistani Sinister Plans"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, Jan 27, BAKHTAR—A BAKHTAR political analyst writes that, a secret document of Lt. Gen. Hamid Gul head of Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence "ISI" addressed to Gen Ziaul Haq previous Pak-military ruler on Afghanistan and which was put recently at the disposal of the RA [Republic of Afghanistan] authorities clearly prove sinister and expansionist designs of Pakistan and dependence of the heads of the Peshawar based seven alliance on ISI.

The document shows that Pakistan and heads of the seven alliance in Peshawar have ill-intentions vis-a-vis the Afghan people and government and Pakistani authorities in collaboration with the seven alliance have staged the plan of annexation of Afghanistan into Pakistan and worked for its implementation.

The document vividly shows the sinister designs and expansionistic goals and purposes of Pakistani military rulers against territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan.

This secret document says in a part that, "Pakistan, in the impending victorious end of the war in Afghanistan which provide unprecedented historical opportunities, has played a decisive role". It in itself prove the Pakistani direct involvement in the war against the RA which is in complete contradiction with all internationally accepted norms.

The document adds in another part that, "in order to counter Indian expansionism which has created a powerful military mechanism, it is imperative that Pakistan should form a confederation with Afghanistan. Besides, this step under the cover of uniting Islamic countries, will lead to safeguarding of peace and security in the region, because all preconditions are available to perpetrate this ideas. Heads of the seven alliance completely depend on us, some of them have been practically working with us and have pledged their firm support. We should promote the mujahidins' complete victory and Pakistan should put at the disposal of the heads of the seven alliance all necessary military and political assistance, particularly at the disposal of Gulbuddin who is influential, powerful and reliable". These sentences prove that the heads of the Peshawar based seven alliance are tools at the hand of the Pakistani ISI and are traitors. They for collecting money and fulfilling their ambitions are ready to abolish political and independent identity of Afghanistan.

The document adds that "stable guarantees should be created for the future pro-Pakistani Islamic government

in Afghanistan, to agree with the establishing of a confederation with Pakistan. Pakistan will play first fiddle in it. Within the framework of this confederation, frontiers must be abolished and a joint economic structure should be formed. It will help Pakistan to access uranium in Afghanistan, thus to free our nuclear program from foreign suppliers.

Pakistan has every right to seek a confederation with Afghanistan, because all these years Pakistan has exposed itself to serious risks and can not permit Afghanistan to remain as it was prior to 1978.

It means that Pakistan does not want to see a free and an independent Afghanistan as its neighbour. These are all facts proving Pakistani invasions against Afghanistan.

The sinister designs of Pakistani militarists and heads of the seven alliance were earlier disclosed by Golbuddin. These were then unveiled on the threshold of the onslaught of the extremists with all-sided support of Pakistan and Saudi mercenaries on Jallalad, by Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani president in his press conference held in Sharpur. At that time President Najibullah in his radio-TV speech on Feb 11, 1989 unmasked the enemies sinister plans against the RA and warned the Afghan people to be vigilant against such tricks and plots of Pakistani militarists and heads of extremists. They had planned to change Afghanistan into a 5th state "Soba" of Pakistan.

But as a result of tremendous sacrifices of Afghans, not only the plans of their enemies were foiled and failed, but have also faced with shameful political and military defeats.

Now it is clear to every one that the main causes of war and bloodletting in Afghanistan are heads of the seven alliance Pakistani, US and Saudi rulers, and they are responsible for all killings and destruction in the Afghan land.

### Najibullah Meets Air Defense Forces Personnel

LD0502163890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto  
1530 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, met this afternoon at Gol Khanah Presidential Palace with the personnel of an Air and Air Defense Forces transport unit. A BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent reports that esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, spoke comprehensively about recent developments in the politico-military situation in the country and about the role of the Armed Forces, in particular the units of the Air Force which independently defend the country's border and airspace. Lieutenant General 'Abdul Qadir Aga, general commander of Air and Air Defense Forces; Major General 'Abdul Baqi, head of the Department of Defense and Security of the Presidency; and a number of personnel of the Air and Air Defense Forces were present. He wished



them further success in their work to establish peace and security and end war in the country.

At the end of the meeting, Maj Gen 'Abdul Fatah spoke on behalf of the personnel of this force and pledged that they will spare no self-sacrifice in safeguarding the country's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty, as did their fathers and forefathers, and will foil any attacks and aggression by the extremists and their international patrons.

Also during this meeting, the "Sawr [April] Revolution" and "Golden Star" medals which were approved within separate decrees for the recognition of the good services of Brig. Gen. Khaja Taj Muhammad and Brig. Gen. Shahpur, hero of the Republic of Afghanistan, were pinned on their chests by esteemed Najibullah.

#### **Najibullah Orders Relief Aid to Southwest**

*LD0502181290 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto  
1530 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] An instruction by the president of Afghanistan on assisting the people of the southwest regions of the country:

Based on demands and assessments, the people of the southwest region, in Farah and Nimruz Provinces, are suffering from a shortage of basic goods. In order to provide assistance to our deserving compatriots and prevent the negative effects of the shortage of basic goods, especially fuel, assistance by the Republic of Afghanistan is considered an urgent and timely matter. The Republic of Afghanistan, in line with its responsibility toward the people of the country to provide humanitarian assistance to the deserving women, children, and old people of the said regions, commissions the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to organize the supply of sufficient basic goods. These will include wheat, sugar, ghee, medicine, chemical fertilizers, improved sowing seeds, tents, blankets, and other necessities. We must use the experiences gained while aiding the people of the northeast and central regions of the country, and operate under the supervision of the National Reconciliation Commission with the participation of representatives of the armed groups and organizations, social figures, scholars, and influential people in the localities. The Republic of Afghanistan invites the armed commanders and groups of the southwest regions to provide assistance and to help with the activity of the National Reconciliation Commission in order to distribute the necessary and possible state assistance to the deserving people of the mentioned regions.

[Signed] Najibullah, President of Afghanistan

#### **Keshtmand Chairs Council of Ministers Session**

*LD0602204690 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto  
1630 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers administration office reported that the regular session of the Council of

Ministers Executive Committee was held this morning at the Council of Ministers Headquarters. The session was chaired by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee. Also participating were the deputy prime ministers, other ministers, and heads of departments of the Republic of Afghanistan. At this session the convocation of an international conference on the occasion of the revelation of the holy Koran was considered. [passage omitted]

To worthily and internationally mark the revelation day of the holy Koran, a resolution was passed. It was decided that the revelation day of the holy Koran is going to be marked on 27 Ramadan 1410 lunar calendar, corresponding with 1 Sawr 1369 solar calendar [21 April 1990] with a glorious and international ceremony in Kabul, the capital of the Republic of Afghanistan.

At today's session of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee the socioeconomic situation of Herat, Ghowr, and Badghis Provinces, as well as Shendand Major District, was broadly discussed. [passage omitted]

To improve the situation, in addition to other broad measures envisioned in the resolution of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee and duties assigned to the relevant organs, measures were also taken to revive the fine arts industries and other artistic and cultural areas of the historic Herat.

At today's session extra measures for satisfactorily safeguarding the security of the productive and service enterprises, as well as the important projects of the nation's economy, were considered. It was pointed out that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan have been sufficiently endeavoring to safeguard the security of the productive, service-oriented, and important projects of the national economy. At present time the security of 226 economic enterprises is being satisfactorily safeguarded by the Armed Forces with the cooperation and joint efforts of the civil defense detachments, tribal units, self-defense groups of the enterprises, and revolutionary guards. This puts a positive effect on the continuation of work and normal activities of the enterprises and secures socioeconomic stability.

A resolution was approved for the satisfactory security of all enterprises and socioeconomic projects of the country, and a specific contingency plan was approved. [passage omitted]

At today's session of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee necessary decisions were also made on improving bank services and other items in the context of the previous decisions of the Council of Ministers.

#### **11,000 Rabbani Fighters Surrender to Government**

*LD0302095690 Kabul BAKHTAR in English  
0433 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Kabul, Feb. 2, BAKHTAR—A 1000-member armed and 10,000 unarmed persons headed by Rais



Juma [name as received], which were active previously in the composition of the Rabbani extremist group, gave up war and joined to the ranks of defenders of revolution in Hazrat-e Soltan District of Samangan Province today, reported a BAKHTAR correspondent from Samangan.

The said groups were warmly welcomed by the leadership organ of the province and a large number of inhabitants of the district.

In a session held on the occasion, first few verses of holy Koran were recited then speakers spoke on the peaceful policy pursued by the RA [Republic of Afghanistan] state.

Later on Rais Juma, commander of the groups on behalf of his men pledged that they will devote their life for the ensurance of peace and implementation of national reconciliation policy.

#### **Refugees in Pakistan Demonstrate for King's Return**

BK0302032090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1813 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Quetta, Pakistan, Feb 2 (AFP)—More than 10,000 Afghans refugees demonstrated here Friday [2 February] to demand the return to power of former Afghan King Zahir Shah, witnesses said.

The refugees said a peaceful settlement to the Afghan conflict could be achieved only by Zahir Shah, who lives in exile in Rome. The bloody conflict in Afghanistan has been raging since Soviet troops intervened there in 1979.

An organizer of the rally, former Afghan minister 'Aziz Ullah Wasafi, called on the seven parties of the Afghan mujahidin resistance based in Pakistan to unite around a platform that would allow the former monarch to return.

Zahir Shah, 74, ruled Afghanistan for 40 years before being ousted in 1973.

The demonstration in an Afghan refugee camp in Quetta, in southwest Pakistan, included refugees as well as several mujahidin commanders who control areas in western Afghanistan. It went on throughout the day in the Saranan camp, about 60 kilometers north of Quetta, a large city near the Afghan border. [passage omitted]

### **India**

#### **Further Reportage on Kashmir Border Incident**

##### **Pakistani Envoy on Peaceful Intent**

BK0602053890 Islamabad Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Pakistan has categorically declared that it does not have any intention to engage in a war with India on the Kashmir issue. In an interview in New Delhi, the Pakistani envoy to India, Bashir Khan Babar, said that a war will be devastating for both countries. He said that

Pakistan is committed to resolving the Kashmir issue in a peaceful manner. He rejected Indian allegations that Pakistan is involved in Jammu and Kashmir and east Punjab incidents.

##### **'Strict Watch' on Border**

BK0602144990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] A strict watch is being kept on the country's northern border. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi today while reacting to yesterday's attempt by some Pakistani nationals to cross the border near Jammu. He said though there have been small demonstrations by groups of Pakistanis on the border earlier, the gathering near the R.S. Pura sector went out of control. This was because the crowd was incited. The prime minister has already declared that the situation will be dealt with firmly, the spokesman recalled.

##### **Spokesman Urges Reduced Tension**

BK0602153690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 6 (AFP)—India urged Pakistan Tuesday [6 February] to help reduce tensions sparked off by Muslim unrest in Kashmir which have stoked fears of a fourth war between the South Asian neighbours.

"We urge the Pakistan authorities to heed our requests and scale down the propaganda levels which are not directed towards improving the climate of relations," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here.

The statement came a day after thousands of Pakistanis tried to storm the border in Kashmir, prompting Indian border guards to open fire killing three and wounding an unspecified number.

Small groups of Pakistanis demonstrated on the border Tuesday in isolated incidents, but no violence was reported, the Indian spokesman said.

He blamed recent Pakistani Government statements over Kashmir for inflaming public opinion and inciting anti-India protests.

"The incident of yesterday proves how such incitement can lead to such situations," he said.

He said Islamabad should "lower the rhetoric, cool down the temperatures to prevent unprovoked incidents of the kind which occurred yesterday."

The spokesman said New Delhi was ready to respond, in equal or greater measure, to whatever steps Pakistan may take to reduce tensions. At the same time, India was prepared to meet "any eventuality," he said, in a reference to war fears sparked by the current Muslim unrest in Kashmir, where more than 100 people have died by an unofficial count since the start of January.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since their independence from British colonial rule in 1947 which led the partitioning of the subcontinent. Two of the wars have been fought over Kashmir, a subject of dispute since the territory's Hindu maharajah decided to accede to India the same year. Kashmir, whose northern third is held by Pakistan, is India's only Muslim-majority state.

The Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said New Delhi had foreseen Monday's border incident and warned Pakistan that "this was likely to happen."

"They should have heeded our cautionary voices," he said, adding that New Delhi rejected Islamabad's protests over the incident.

The spokesman reaffirmed India's commitment to the 1972 Simla accords binding the two countries to a peaceful, step-by-step resolution of bilateral disputes.

"We firmly believe in the Simla accords, its letter and spirit, because we believe that it is the road we have to follow if we wish to build friendly and cooperative relations," he said.

#### **Spokesman 'Again' Urges Restraint**

*BK0602161390 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] India has again urged Pakistan to prevent unprovoked infiltration at the borders and respond to the maximum restraint that New Delhi is exercising. An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that Pakistan has been told time and again to take necessary steps to reduce tension. India is ready to respond in equal or greater measure.

The spokesman reiterated that if the two countries wish to build friendly and cooperative relations, these can be forged through abiding by the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit. But unfortunately actions and statements by Islamabad in recent weeks have been inflaming public opinion and inciting the Pakistanis to do the kind of incident that occurred at the Ranbirsingh Pura area of Jammu yesterday.

He said India has been foreseeing this and the matter was even brought to the notice of the Pakistan foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. About 10,000 people are being trained to cross the borders, the spokesman added. He said Islamabad should heed India's request and scale down its anti-Indian propaganda, which is not conducive to improving the bilateral relations.

Our high commissioner in Islamabad told the Pakistani authorities that he has got information from their own sources that the Pakistani nationals had actually violated the international borders. Pakistan had no answer to this, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said there have been some isolated incidents at the border today also, but no intrusions. He

said India regards all such intrusions as very serious, but the country is fully prepared for any eventuality.

Some more details are now available about yesterday's intrusion by Pakistanis into the Indian territory in the Ranbirsingh Pura area of Jammu. The inspector general of BSF [Border Security Force] Jammu Frontier, Mr P.C. Dogra, told our Jammu correspondent today that the mob which violated the border had been brought from Sialkot to the border village of (Unche Bains) by trucks, cars, and motorcycles. The local people were by and large silent spectators. Around 1400 in the afternoon, some persons from the mob crossed deep into the Indian territory. The BS then fired and they fled, leaving behind banners and Pakistani flags, which have been seized. Mr Dogra said similar demonstrations, but much smaller, had been arranged at five to six other places near the international border in Pakistani territory, but the demonstrators were not allowed to cross over by the Pakistani rangers.

#### **Rangers Admit 'Security Lapse'**

*BK0702020290 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network  
in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], quoting official sources in Jammu, says the BSF [Border Security Force] personnel had an informal meeting with the Pakistani rangers somewhere on the India-Pakistan border to express concern at yesterday's incident. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere, in which Pakistani rangers admitted that there was a security lapse on their part which was responsible for yesterday's incident.

#### **Bofors Investigation Continues; Singh Comments**

*BK0302103490 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0830 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] The CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] is swiftly moving in its investigation into the Bofors gun deal. According to an official spokesman, the CBI will move the Swiss judicial authorities for permission to examine the persons concerned in connection with the payments made by the Bofors company into various Swiss accounts. The investigation team is obtaining a court order in New Delhi for the purpose.

It may be recalled that the Swiss authorities froze six bank accounts last week on a CBI application. Meanwhile, the government has decided not to go in for licensed production of the Bofors 155-mm howitzer gun in the country unless the Swedish firm furnishes full details about the names of persons and parties to whom it paid the commission and returns the payoffs. This major decision—one of the follow-up steps by the National Front government—was taken by the cabinet committee on political affairs 3 days ago.

The prime minister, Mr V.P. Singh, told newsmen in Calcutta yesterday that the Bofors company will not be allowed to get away with what it has done. He said nothing much could be done at this stage about the first

part of the contract with the Swedish company under which the supply of the gun was to be made. He explained that the supplies have virtually been complete and money also paid to the company.

#### **Court of Direction Obtained**

*BK0502151590 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1430 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] has obtained a court of direction, which will enable it to get assistance from the Swiss authorities in the Bofors case investigation. The direction to formally approach the Swiss judicial authority, was made by the Delhi justice, Mr R.C. Jain, in a packed courtroom today.

The letter of request will be framed by the court and sent through the Ministry of External Affairs. The judge, however, wanted an undertaking from the competent authority that information received from the Swiss authorities will only be used in the Bofors case and not for any other purpose. The condition will have to be fulfilled before the letter of request is sent.

#### **Gujral Discusses Punjab 'Terrorism,' Kashmir**

*BK0502094190 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0830 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral, has reiterated that the center and the Punjab government are fully determined to root out terrorism from the state. Addressing a press conference at Jullundur this morning, Mr Gujral said some major irritants have been removed to create amicable solution to the Punjab problem.

Answering a question on Kashmir, he said it is an integral part of India and is a partner of our secular and democratic setup. He said unity and integrity of the country will be preserved at all costs if challenged.

Mr Gujral said India will never take initiative for waging a war against Pakistan, but if attacked a befitting reply will be given.

On our foreign policy, Mr Gujral said India has a vital role to play for peace in the world and also in South Asia. He said its role is appreciated all over the world.

#### **Opposition Not Satisfied With Handling of Punjab**

*BK0502163090 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) says it is not satisfied at the moment with the National Front government's handling of the Punjab situation. Referring to the killing of bus passengers by terrorists in Punjab yesterday, the party's general secretary, Mr K.L. Sharma, told reporters in New Delhi that the government should review the impact of its gestures toward terrorists. He said these gestures should not give the impression that the government has become soft toward them.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi, Family Change Residence in Delhi**

*BK0502104890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT  
5 Feb 90*

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 5 (AFP)—Rajiv Gandhi shifted to a new bungalow here Monday [5 February] after living more than five years at 7, Race Course Road, the fortress-like official residence of the Indian prime minister.

Two trucks moved the Gandhis' household effects to the more modest 10, Janpath, in the city centre after security personnel aided by sniffer dogs combed the premises inch by inch, witnesses said.

Scores of cars were parked outside the bungalow as supporters of his Congress (I) Party, ousted from power in November general elections, greeted the former prime minister on moving house.

The road leading to Mr. Gandhi's new residence has not been barricaded and traffic will be allowed free access through Janpath, unlike Race Course Road where scores of security personnel used to ensure against trespassers.

At his new abode, Mr. Gandhi will be protected by police and "black cat" commandos numbering 125 men.

The government of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh has removed crack Special Protection Group (SPG) personnel from his security set-up, saying the SPG was meant only for heads of government.

Mr. Gandhi, who figures high on a well-publicised death list drawn up by Sikh separatists, had moved to Race Course Road when he became Prime Minister in 1984 following the assassination of his mother and predecessor Indira Gandhi by two Sikh bodyguards.

#### **Iran**

#### **Hashemi-Rafsanjani Calls For 'Serious Reform'**

*LD0602171190 Tehran Television Service in Persian  
1600 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] On the anniversary of the blessed birthday of His Holiness Imam Muhammad Taqi, peace be upon him, and the sixth day of the 10 Days of Dawn, glorious ceremonies were held in the prayer room of the President's Office. In a speech at these ceremonies Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, while expressing his congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the blessed birthday of His Holiness Imam Mohammad Taqi, peace be upon him, referred to the revolutionary morale of the people of our country in the course of the revolution. He expressed his hope that this attitude will be further strengthened. Regarding the elimination of obstructing and delaying regulations in government departments, the president said:

We certainly need serious reform in our executive system; the executive system of the country should be

reformed in such a way that it will be capable of implementing the 5-year plan.

At the end of his speech, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: This place reminds us of great figures such as Martyrs Dr Bahonar and Raja'i, and illustrious brothers Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani and His Excellency Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi who invested their time in it. God willing, in the future, you will demonstrate your capability better than before.

#### **President Seeks Foreign Aid for Reconstruction**

LD0702105490 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 7, IRNA—With the Five-Year Plan already approved, Iran intends to start a new stage in the country's reconstruction through all-out cooperation with other countries, said President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Wednesday. "The field is open for those governments who want to have sincere cooperation with us," he told a meeting of foreign ambassadors and charge d'affaires held on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution.

The president stressed that Iran has shown its willingness to reconstruct the country by adopting a positive stance vis-a-vis the U.N. Resolution 598. He expressed hope that no major problem would appear in future in the way of the country's reconstruction. He also called on international organizations and governments to take proper advantage of Iran's readiness and voice real support for regional and universal peace.

At the beginning of the ceremony, the dean of the diplomatic corps Jose Rafael Zanon of Venezuela congratulated the president on the occasion of behalf of foreign diplomatic delegations in Iran. He said they followed up developments in Iran with keen interest and wished success for the Islamic Republic in the implementation of the first five year plan which won the final approval of the Council of Guardians last week.

#### **Cabinet Discusses Draft Budget; Declares Holiday**

LD0602172690 Tehran Television Service in Persian  
1600 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] The cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the draft budget for the year 1369 [Iranian year beginning 21 March 1990]. Some proposals from various departments were approved. The cabinet declared 10 February of this year a public holiday.

#### **Public Participation in 5-Year Plan Urged**

NC0502155790 Tehran RESALAT in Persian  
25 Jan 90 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Everyone Should Take Reconstruction Seriously"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In connection with the First 5-Year Plan, which is realistic, practical, and far removed from any kind of extremism or excess, it is clear that the first step and necessary condition for all reconstruction or construction is planning. [passage omitted]

The plan's objectives are clear to the government, the Majles, and the plan's formulators. This plan was realistically assessed during lengthy debates on how it should be adapted to current and future conditions. Ways and means of achieving these objectives were reviewed and all conditions for the implementation of the plan were examined. In short, in the words of our esteemed president, 5 years were spent working on this plan of engineer Musavi's government and the Majles. [passage omitted]

This plan has certain advantages over other plans, primarily because it is a moderate and practical plan that does not lean toward any bloc or international monopoly. It is completely free of any affiliation and depends entirely on the faith and strength of our triumphant Muslim nation. It was formulated after a sensible assessment of our resources, circumstances, and potential and is in keeping with the aspirations and principles of the revolution.

Despite all this deliberation and effort, we should bear in mind that no human plan is completely flawless or free of problems. This is especially true because this plan was formulated without any borrowing from other plans and must be considered an innovative and unique plan. [passage omitted]

As popular participation plays an important role in the successes and victories of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we should be vigilant that the plan is an effective instrument for attracting the people's attention to the economic, social, and cultural spheres.

As our esteemed president said at a meeting with the interior minister and governors general: "The government cannot perform its obligations without the assistance of the people." Therefore, those responsible for implementing the plan must pay adequate attention to this issue. [passage omitted]

#### **Commentary Assesses Status of Islamic Revolution**

LD0602152190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1100 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A cursory look at news headlines has constantly revealed events which have necessarily been interpreted as fateful or historical. Without doubt, employing such interpretations in describing some events goes beyond the author's style and taste, and is in fact an effort to determine the significance of one incident among numerous everyday events.



The Islamic revolution definitely merits such interpretations. This revolution, the second decade of which we are celebrating, could justifiably be considered fateful, historical, and a turning point, at least for the world of Islam, both from an individual viewpoint—that is, possessing all the characteristics which testify to its genuine and popular base—as well as its deep and widespread effects on various schools of thought. [passage omitted]

This revolution took place in a large country with a large population which was cultured, talented, and industrious. At the same time, vast underground riches and other natural resources were sufficient assets for any action designed to bring about change. On the other hand, Iran's common border with the eastern superpower and its access to the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz was a unique geopolitical advantage to the Islamic revolution.

Furthermore, all those characteristics notwithstanding, the fact that the revolution relied on Islam and was inspired by its divine concepts was a special characteristic unprecedented in successful revolutions in contemporary history. [passage omitted]

Over the past 11 years, those governments and countries whose illegitimate interests have been threatened or removed by the Islamic revolution have striven hard to distort the image of the revolution in Iran. The Islamic scion and the person of the Prophet of God, peace and God's mercy be upon him and his clan—more than the Islamic revolution itself—were the targets of the disgraced conspiracy of the publication of the book "The Satanic Verses," which was hatched with the full cooperation and support of the British government.

The British and the Americans, who control most of the press and the media, are constantly trying to beat each other in the race to attribute various events to Iran. If a group which has had enough of despotism and oppression stages an uprising in Morocco, or if some youths who are rebelling against aggression attack the U.S. embassy in Lebanon in a car, it is all attributed to Iran.

Over the past 11 years, there have been five presidential elections, two referenda on the constitution, a referendum on the Islamic Republic, and a number of Majles elections in Iran; nevertheless, Iran is accused of lacking public participation in general affairs. During the past decade, there have been more elections in Iran than in many Mideast countries put together but those countries are never named as violators of human rights.

Arrogance not only strives hard on the political propaganda scene; it also does not rest in the cultural arena. France has always prided itself on observing human rights and considers tolerance of different views as one of the main principles of its political system. Despite that, it prevents two Muslim girls from attending school in Islamic dress. Every day we witness such scenes in countries proclaiming their observance of freedom and human rights.

In any case, the extent of arrogance's reaction to the Islamic revolution is, in itself, proof that the revolution traverses its course correctly. And, as His Holiness Imam Khomeyni said, if they ever praise us we should doubt ourselves.

**Mo'ayeri Departs for Turkey With Message for Ozal**  
*LD0602104390 Tehran IRNA in English 1003 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA—Presidential Advisor for International Affairs 'Alireza Mo'ayeri left here for Turkey Tuesday. The Iranian official is to submit a message from President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to his Turkish counterpart Turgut Ozal.

**Turkish Government Deports Student, Family**  
*LD0602144490 Tehran IRNA in English 1434 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA—An Iranian student who also worked as a local employee at the Islamic Republic Cultural House in Ankara has been expelled by the Turkish Government.

A student at Qazi University, Davud Jahangiri was deported along with his wife and son Monday night. He was put on a bus for Iran by Turkish security agents even though his small son was high with fever.

Jahangiri who was residing in Turkey since 1984, has been detained several times by the Turkish security agents, the last of which occurred this week.

The Ankara government has not given any reason for deporting the Iranian student.

Before being deported, Jahangiri was summoned to the security organization, then returned home escorted by security agents and in less than an hour, he and his family were forced to get on a bus bound for the Iranian border.

He was not given time to pack his luggage or settle his accounts with the university.

**Turkish Consulate Employee To Be Expelled**  
*NC0502161790 Tehran International Service in Turkish  
1700 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Text] Turkish Foreign Ministry officials have disclosed that one of the security employees at the Turkish consulate in Urumiyeh in northwestern Iran is being expelled for having established illegitimate relations. The same sources also said that the Iranian officials have asked the security employee in question to leave Iran. ANATOLIA news agency quoted the same sources as saying that the Turkish Foreign Ministry is studying the disclosures that have been made by Iranian officials.

AFP reported yesterday that one of the Turkish diplomats in the Turkish consulate in Urumiyeh was to be

expelled from the Islamic Republic of Iran for being a member of a corrupt group. An Iranian police official disclosed last Monday that a corrupt group of six individuals headed by a Turkish diplomat had been discovered in Urumiyeh and that the 6 individuals had been arrested for immoral activities.

### Group Urges Recall of Students From Britain

LD0702102790 Tehran IRNA in English 0950 GMT  
7 Feb 90

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 7, IRNA—An Iranian student group has called for the recall of all Iranian students from Britain and urged Iranian officials and Majles (Parliament) to adopt a decisive stand vis-a-vis the "illegal attitude" of the British Government towards Iranian students.

In a statement issued in the aftermath of the recent expulsion of nine Iranian nationals by the British authorities, including a number of students, the Committee to Support Muslim Students Oppressed by Britain called for the complete break of Iran's economic and cultural ties with London.

The Persian daily KAYHAN Tuesday [6 February] carried the text of the statement which said "the British Government should know that it is most hated by the Muslims and a gloomy future is awaiting it."

The statement added that expulsion of the nine Iranians coincided with the "Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies" marking the 11th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Moreover, it noted, the British Government had announced that expulsion of 20 more Iranians was under study, and that the trial of Mehrdad Kokabi, an Iranian student in British custody, would be held on Feb. 15.

On Feb. 15 a year ago, the leader of the Islamic revolution the late Imam Khomeyni issued a death verdict against the Indian-born British author of "The Satanic Verses", Salman Rushdie.

Meanwhile, members of the committee met with a ranking official of the Culture and Higher Education Ministry and called on him to seriously consider recall of the Iranian students from Britain.

Over 2,000 Iranian Muslim students are presently performing research projects in Britain.

In another development, head of the Majles industries and mines commission, Mostafa Mo'azen-Zadeh, in a meeting with members of the group told them that British Government's attitude would certainly affect Iran's economic ties with it in its five-year plan.

At present Iran is purchasing 14-billion dollar worth of industrial parts from various countries, he added, noting that the British attitude required a revision in economic ties with that country.

### Editorial Examines Relations With France

NC0202135690 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English  
29 Jan 90 p 2

[Editorial: "France and Iraq: A Strategic Partnership"]

[Text] French Defense Minister Jean Pierre Chevenement arrived in Baghdad on a three-day visit and for talks with Iraqi officials including President Saddam Husayn on Saturday.

The visit is a sequel to a Paris tour of the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and his negotiations with the French finance and economy minister earlier this month. The talks of course focused on the failure of the Iraqi regime to service its debts to France.

Iraqi-French relations generally took a boost in September 1980 following the Iraqi invasion of the Islamic Republic. In fact the war period found France as one of the main arms suppliers of the regime in Baghdad.

It can be said with almost certainty that the French Iraqi venture was an attempt to dilute the Soviet presence in Baghdad. In other words Paris was acting in proxy of Western countries in this connection as the West had always been interested to reduce the Soviet influence in Iraq.

The Iraqi leaders, however, adopted a rather shrewd diplomacy as far as their relations with the USSR and France were concerned. Baghdad's diplomacy has focused on benefitting from ties with both Moscow and Paris without antagonizing them toward one another over their interests in Iraq. From this perspective it can be said that Baghdad's diplomacy has been a cunning one.

Meanwhile Irano-French ties were cold as ice over the past few years. But since last year the two countries have begun sending feelers to bring about a thaw in their relations. Recent monthly visits of Iranian-French deputy foreign ministers to each others capital should be seen along this line.

France, however, has still evaded from repaying the remaining portion of the loan they received in from Iran in the late 70s.

But some foreign policy officials in Iran have a tendency to think that as an industrial country France can become a strong economic partner for Iran in the latter's attempt to reconstruct its eco-industrial base.

The focal point in their discussion is that France has both the necessary industrial power as well as a highly advanced military technology.

Well, such a view will hold water only if taken out of the context of the regional developments. But a large part of the discussion's cogency will be lost in the light of the strategic partnership the French have developed with the rulers in Baghdad. Signs of such strategic cooperation

between the two countries can be clearly observed in their collaboration in Lebanon.

From this angle then it has to be admitted that France will never seriously try to help Iranian economy develop. A logical consequence of this lack of serious intention on the part of Paris of course will be its refusal to sell any significant arms to Iran.

Iranian policy makers should take these points into account in their dealings with France unless a convincing sign surfaces pointing to the contrary.

#### **Daily Discusses Improved Ties With West Germany**

NC0602150290 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English  
30 Jan 90 pp 1, 7

[Text] Tehran—A major hurdle in the way of a smooth flow of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany was removed yesterday with the announcement by a West German official here who said that the Hermes Insurance "will increase the ceiling of guarantee for long-term projects" in Iran.

West German Deputy Minister of Economy Dr von Wuerzen yesterday announced that the "Hermes Insurance will increase the ceiling guaranteeing long-term transactions to 500 million marks (270 million dollars) and remove existing limitations in short-term dealings. [no end quotation marks as published]

Dr von Wuerzen said with the step to be taken by the Hermes "the volume of economic and trade cooperation between" Iran and West Germany will "increase."

It is recalled that the TEHRAN TIMES had already broken the story in its October 16 edition.

The German deputy minister arrived here on January 26, at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Dr Mehdi Navvab.

West Germany's leading bank representatives who arrived here along with Dr von Wuerzen expressed their "willingness to continue and expand financial cooperation in connection with the trade between the two countries, a press release faxed to the TEHRAN TIMES said. [no closing quotation marks as published]

The press release issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance said the West German bankers also expressed their intention to improve facilities to the West German economists, traders and industrialists which will be provided for the "viable projects" stated in the Five-Year Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Dr Navvab spelled out different mechanisms which can be employed in order to increase the volume of transactions and cooperation in technical and economic fields between the two countries, the press release said.

The Iranian officials, according to the press release listed points under the framework of counter trade export of industrial resources for the execution of productive projects and joint investments.

The two sides agreed that in order to realize each one of the above mentioned fields, both sides should jointly try and seek appropriate mechanisms.

Dr. von Wuerzen was heading his country's delegation comprising representatives from various ministries as well as representatives from different economic circles in the Federal Republic of Germany.

During his visit the two sides also made preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the joint ministerial commission.

Iranian and West German officials also agreed on bilateral cooperation and exchange of delegations in the fields of post, telegraph and telephone, transportation, housing and urban development, agriculture, taxation issues, technical and professional training and research and technology.

The two sides during the course of discussions held between Iranian and West German officials, agreed for better and closer cooperation in the years to come.

The West German official during his stay here called on a number of senior officials of the Islamic Republic. He concluded his visit yesterday and flew back to Bonn.

#### **Economic Minister Departs for Geneva Conference**

LD0302123190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Our country's minister of economic affairs and finance departed for Geneva this morning to take part in the World Economic Assembly.

According to the Central News Unit report, Mr Mohsen Nurbakhsh will explain to the assembly the Islamic Republic of Iran's 5-year economic, social and cultural development plan. The same report says it is the first time that our country's minister of economic affairs and finance is participating in that assembly. The World Economic Assembly was established in the 1973; each year world economists and politicians take part in the assembly to study various world economic issues.

#### **Commentary on West's 'Trap' for Gorbachev**

NC0502204190 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI  
in Persian 25 Jan 90 pp 1,3

[Unattributed commentary from the "Weekly Political Analysis" column]

[Text] The attention of the contemporary world was focused this week on Soviet Azerbaijan and on the developments there. The friends and foes of the Azerbaijani people, each in their own way, reacted to the Baku incidents and to the other developments in that republic.

Friends expressed regret, concern, and grief and called on the Kremlin leadership to display restraint and a peaceful approach to the Muslims. The foes of the Azerbaijani people, well aware of exactly what had happened, endorsed everything that had taken place and expressed support for the use of force against the Muslims in the most explicit terms.

The Kremlin leadership first tried to deal a quick blow and resolve matters in this way, but it soon realized that it was not facing a bunch of adventuristic ruffians but the people of Azerbaijan and all residents of that republic. One day after the declaration of martial law and the massacre of 3,500 people in Baku, more than 1 million people took to the streets during the funeral ceremonies for the victims and demonstrated in protest of Moscow's violent and suppressive stand against the Azerbaijani Muslims.

The Soviet leadership this time did not resort to violence and suppression, but only watched what was happening. Even though the military and security forces were present, no attempt was made to confront the people.

Gorbachev then took another positive step and expressed condolences to the families of the victims of the Baku massacre, thus showing that he should have a cautious stand on the issue. But the United States continued to support the use of force and violence against the Soviet Muslims and it impudently showed that it insists on fanning the flames of military acts against the Muslims in Soviet Azerbaijan. It is clear that Washington's insistence was not aimed at assisting Mr Gorbachev and his reforms. The West will not be concerned if the Soviet system disintegrates. On the contrary, it has tried by every possible means to portray developments in the Soviet Union within this framework. This is why it supports more confrontation between the Kremlin leadership and the Soviet people, and this is why it so impudently supports the use of force and the suppression against the Muslims.

The West will be happy whichever side is harmed in the conflict between Moscow and the Soviet Muslims and will try, in a sly way, to fan the flames of the incidents in a bid to set off a chain reaction of similar incidents in other places so that Moscow will be faced with the volcano of the massed rage and spite of these nationalities, each of which will be able to show a wound inflicted by the Kremlin leadership.

Instigating Moscow to crush the Muslims is the result of the West's inhuman stand toward Islam and the objective behind this is to push the Kremlin leadership into the swamp of the Baku massacre and other similar incidents. Naturally the more efforts are made toward this end, the more Soviet officials will face the people's confrontation and the roots of Gorbachev's reforms will gradually dry up.

This is a trap that the West has set for the Kremlin leadership. It seems that Moscow has realized, to a certain extent, the dimensions of the West's sly plan. The

truth is that the Kremlin leadership's reforms are being put to a difficult test and any mistake can result in irreparable harm which will certainly be to the detriment of the Soviet system as a whole and the Soviet people.

This week the Majles delegates sent a message to Soviet leader Gorbachev calling on him to adopt a peaceful stand toward the Soviet Muslims.

The truth is that even if the Kremlin leadership wins in the military and suppressive confrontation with nations, this cannot be considered a success because it will have resorted to the same methods used by infamous Kremlin leaders in the past. The West's support for the bloody confrontation in Azerbaijan may be aimed at showing that glasnost and Mr Gorbachev's promises of reforms have failed, that they were not practical and serious from the very start, and that when the time came to implement these ideas, Moscow resorted to a scenario to upset everything.

The remarks by official Western circles even reveal their readiness for Mr Gorbachev's resignation. The West German defense minister has stated that the West should start to prepare itself for Mr Gorbachev's withdrawal and for post-Gorbachev developments. These remarks show that the West wants to damage the future of the Soviet Union and Moscow's reforms and that it has started to prepare the ground for this. This explains the West's dauntless support for Moscow's violent stand in Azerbaijan and should be sufficient warning to Mr Gorbachev and the cadres faithful to him.

#### Foreign Guests Warned of 'World Arrogance'

LD0302184990 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1630 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Excerpts] To familiarize the foreign guests attending the 10 Days of Dawn ceremonies with the cultural plots hatched by world arrogance against the Islamic revolution, a meeting took place this afternoon between the foreign guests and a number of our country's political-cultural personalities at Tehran's Laleh Hotel.

According to our correspondent's report, Mr. Abta'i, undersecretary of international affairs at the Ministry of Cultural and Islamic Guidance, during the meeting described the extent of arrogance propaganda and cultural attacks on the Islamic revolution. He described the publication of the book "The Satanic Verses" as the peak of such propaganda.

He said: The aim of "The Satanic Verses" was to deal blows to Islamic ideology, which is spreading throughout the world. Thanks to the decree concerning the apostatic author of the book by the great leader of the Islamic revolution, and the all-round support of the world Muslims for that decree, the enemies have failed to attain their goals. [passage omitted]



Then Mr. Mohajerani, vice-president in legal affairs, described the methods used by the enemies to carry out cultural conspiracies.

He said: Those who mastermind Western propaganda resort to extremely intricate methods to dominate and change the cultures of other nations. "The Satanic Verses" was published under the pretext of freedom of speech. [passage omitted]

#### TEHRAN TIMES Calls Saddam's Reforms 'Words'

LD0402103790 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT  
4 Feb 90

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 4, IRNA—An Iranian daily said Sunday that Saddam Husayn's promises for reform were nothing more than words and jest.

On Friday the Iraqi ruler talked about certain reforms in the country through constitutional changes. Freedom of political parties is among the so-called reforms.

Saddam's "initiations are in fact no more than efforts to ride the wave rather than to be swept by it," said the TEHRAN TIMES adding that the reforms were an aftermath of the recent wind of reforms that is making rounds of the world these days.

The daily added in its editorial that "the blowing wind of change that has shaken some East European countries beyond recognition in recent months seems to have scared the despotic Iraqi ruler out of his wits."

The winds seems to be heading towards the Middle East, said the daily adding that the dictatorial systems in the region who believe in the theory of "reforms as the brake to revolution" were trying to save themselves by taking resort to reforms.

The editorial analysed if Saddam could launch on such reforms and said even "the most optimistic observers" believe that initiation of such reforms "will at least be very difficult for Baghdad and given the country's socio-political structure, some tend to give a flat no as the answer to the question."

Saddam would not be able to launch on superficial reforms let alone fundamental ones, said the English daily.

"For a fact the opening of the slightest gap in the monolithic body of systems as dictatorial as that of Iraq will inevitably lead to the tearing down of the whole colossal edifice," it said.

Turning to the Ba'athist 'pseudo-ideology' based on racism and tribalism, the daily said it "offers no solid platform for governing a nation."

#### \*Responsibilities to World Moslems Examined

##### \*Republic Seen As Center of Islam

90010147A Tehran RESALAT in Persian  
17 Jan pp 1, 12

[Text] 1. As the center of the power of Islam in the world, the Islamic Republic of Iran can pursue several goals:

A. It can reduce the gap between the understanding of Islamic beliefs and their practice in the revolutionary and Muslim society of Iran compared to the other Muslim nations of the world. B. It can promote genuine Islamic culture and education. C. It can support Muslim religious rights in other nations and incorporate this support in its diplomatic program. D. It can create an atmosphere of closeness and unity in political beliefs among Muslim societies based on religious beliefs.

2. At the same time, the Islamic Republic of Iran must consider its national interests and security, and it must make the principle of Islamic government the solidarity of the Muslim nation of Iran and the integrity of the nation's territory.

3. What is important to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the primary reason for its concern for Islamic groups in the world is the matter of "religious emotions and beliefs." It is not permissible to change direction in this regard, or to follow that course with ethnic, racial, or geographic motivations.

The creation of extraneous ethnic, racial, or geographic motivations to unite other Muslim societies with the Iranian society is not only damaging to the religious and revolutionary emotions of the Iranian nation, it ignores the principle of national security.

4. From the point of view of history, the historical experience we have had, and from the point of view of the logical and proper analysis of the important events in the world today, one must consider the point that in any regional struggles that may arise, there will always be a third intervening power that can shift the balance of power to the other side in collusion with one of the belligerents.

While Iran is inevitably threatened with secret agreements by the superpowers, we must strive to keep any form of disturbance or bad atmosphere far from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. Clearly, it is a religious and revolutionary duty to defend and support the rights of Muslim minorities throughout the world, which must be fully expressed in the diplomacy of our relations with all the governments of the world, and the Islamic Republic of Iran's sensitivity and specific views must be conveyed to any government in the course of expanding relations.

6. An event such as what has occurred in Soviet Azarbaijan, the revival of religious sensitivities and emotions, will also occur among the Muslim people of the other

nations of the world. It is important that the Islamic Republic of Iran have the necessary preparedness to make use of these disturbances and that it is able to teach and promote Islamic culture and beliefs. The question must now be asked, to what extent have the proper and responsible authorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran been able to train Islamic propagandists, prepare Islamic texts appropriate to the various beliefs and practices of Muslim societies, prepare films and art works, and create cultural groups in other societies?

The Koran is the most genuine source of Muslim beliefs and culture. Our problem, however, is to bring about a culture of Muslim familiarity and closeness to the Koran. Likewise, the problem for Muslims is proper extraction and true understanding of religious culture and beliefs from the heart of the Koran.

7. Active diplomacy aimed at achieving the rights of the Muslims of the world and supporting them and creating religious bases needs strong cultural support.

Strengthening diplomatic work and continuing it in relation with the world's Muslim societies requires strengthening our foundation of activities in the area of cultural stimulation.

With regard to having policy-makers and executive officials in cultural affairs, the country has had eight years of stability, and the question must now be asked, what living work of art do we have for introducing Islamic culture and beliefs to the world of Islam? The Muslim areas of the world will gradually discover their identity, and it is not enough for us to talk with them by issuing statements and proclamations of support.

Their arms are open, and they want us to speak to them in their own language and understanding, and with interesting and attractive works of art, about Islamic culture and ideas, the personalities of the world of Islam, the experiences of our revolution, and the ideas and aspiration of the Islamic Republic of Iran's late leader, Imam Khomeyni (May God Have Mercy on Him).

#### **\*Soviet Muslims' New Position**

90010147B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 18 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] The Islamic demonstrations and mourning by Soviet Muslims, who have tasted the bitterness of captivity in the clutches of communist atheists for years, these days have caused new passion and excitement in Islamic societies.

Every day thousands of Soviet Muslims, deprived for more than 70 years of the sweet refrain of the Koran and mourning for those of the House of God (Peace Be upon Them), are gathering at the banks of the Aras River with indescribable zeal and are displaying the face of the oppression of Islam and the Koran along with their own plaintive eulogies.

Yes, they are followers of the Koran, monotheists who were sold to infidels and polytheists in the shadow of the

incompetence of the selfish Qajar monarchs, and socialism has enslaved them with slogans of liberation! Emphatically prevented even from carrying out their rites of worship, they have been put down with the cudgel of Marxism-Leninism as reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries with every religious act. Today, in the glow of the shining rays of the Islamic revolution and in the shadow of the relentless efforts of his holiness the imam (May his grave be sanctified) and his faithful collaborators, a window of freedom from the imprisonment of infidelity and atheism has been opened to them.

Listen to their slogans, they speak of shortages, poverty, and want, of the ideological emptiness imposed on them, of the multiplying oppression directed against them by rulers proclaiming the liberation of the East, especially in the struggle against religion. Most of their slogans were mourning and eulogies for Hoseyn (Peace be upon him), and their prayers are for the Islamic revolution and the Koran.

Is it right that this cry from the heart of these God-seeking believers should be heard with indifference? Today, 10 years after the triumph of the Islamic revolution, we see that we have ignored the real audience for the Islamic revolution, those who are themselves searching for the values of this divine revolution and are thirsty for its truth and spiritual delights have been forgotten. They look at Islamic Iran as the mother of the Muslim world, they seek their aspirations, ideals, and human hopes in the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its actions. We must therefore come to ourselves and assume the responsibility to make a pattern (Be witnesses for mankind) [quote from the Koran]. If tomorrow the Soviet Muslims come to Islamic Iran and realize their dream of many years, they will be seeking the ideals of the Islam of Mohammad (Peace be upon him). They want to see the living Islam, of whose teachings they have been deprived almost a century. They have kept alive in their hearts the flame of love for God, the Prophet, and the people of the house of God (Peace be upon them), but this consuming love must be accompanied by a new understanding, and the brightness of Islam must be manifested here on the threshold of creating more extensive relations than before.

It is incumbent on the thinkers and theorists who are steeped in the spirituality and clarity of Islam and the Koran to be prepared to express Islam in simple language to thirsty Muslims whose children may have been alienated completely from Islam by 70 years of anti-religious propaganda.

In the hope of days of pride in which we will see the universal glory of Islam and the Muslims throughout the world.

S. Shahab (Bushehr)

**Khamene'i Decorates Military Commanders**

*LD0402185590 Tehran IRNA in English 1734 GMT  
4 Feb 90*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 4, IRNA—The Armed Forces commander in chief, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i today conferred Fath (Victory) military medals on 210 topmost IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guard Corps] and Army commanders, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Islamic Revolution's victory in Iran.

The commanders were decorated for their heroic acts in the 'Karbala'-5' and 'Karbala'-7' military operations during the Iraqi imposed war, in southern fronts. Of the 210 selected commanders, 23 received the highest medal of honour, 94 the second highest and 93 the third highest.

Addressing the commanders, the leader of the Islamic Revolution underlined the need for the armed forces to maintain their alertness and said "the power and ability of the armed forces and people to defend themselves will foil foreign threats and aggressions."

He stressed that both the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps should be well-trained, well-organized and well equipped.

"As long as the enemy refuses to act with fairness, or shows no regrets for its aggression, we should consider it as an enemy," the ayatollah made it clear.

He also said that Saddam's regime incited by global arrogance and regional reactionary regimes and coupled with its own malicious nature launched aggression on Islamic Iran.

**Report on Proceedings of 31 Dec Majles Session**

*PM3101162090 Tehran RESALAT in Persian  
1 Jan 90 pp 5, 9*

[Report by RESALAT's legal and parliamentary correspondent]

[Text] The Majles met yesterday morning and afternoon, in open session chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslem:in Karrubi. Following recitations from the holy Koran, Messrs Duzdüzani, deputy from Tehran; Rashidiyan, deputy from Abadan; and Jahangiri, deputy from Qasr-e Shirin gave their pre-agenda speeches. Then the deputies' notices to the executive officials were read out, after which the Majles went into session.

According to the RESALAT correspondent, the only item on the agenda was continued discussion on the 5-year plan. Several footnotes to this bill were discussed by the deputies.

Here is a text of the pre-agenda speeches by the deputies as well as the general discussions:

The first pre-agenda speaker in yesterday's open Majles session was Mr Duzdüzani, the deputy from Tehran. He

said: Greetings to the spirit of the great imam—may he rest in paradise—and to all the martyrs, and greetings to my dear brother, Ayatollah Khamene'i.

The reason for today's speech is to clarify one point from within the general situation and the sensitivity that exists in the people's minds with regard to certain issues. I was a true child of the revolution, one of the imam's oldest friends and a follower from the 1960's. For the past 30 years or so I have devoted the best part of my life to the ups and downs of struggle, imprisonment, and torture. Latterly I have held very key posts in the revolution, both civilian and military, notably as a founder of the IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guard Corps], a minister in the cabinet of the martyr Raja'i, and three times a deputy in the Majles. So, I can give some details on certain issues without emotion and without exaggeration, keeping in mind what is best for the regime. God willing, this will make certain things clear in the people's minds.

The respected speaker of the Majles gave some useful guidelines before the Majles went into session, and I wish to mention some things based on those same guidelines. I do believe that the people, especially the Hezbollah classes, have the right to know what the issue is all about.

There was a telephone call to the office of the respected leader with regard to whether or not a certain question put to a certain minister was legal. There are no problems in this regard, and it is not as if the respected leader is against the question's being asked. It is necessary to remove any doubts, and it is up to a person like myself to do so for those who are listening with sensitivity to their radio at the moment because of the situation that has come about. A lot of noise has been made in our country and a lot of questions have been asked in telephone calls to various offices within the Majles by people asking what is going on.

We have no problems with regard to questions being asked of high-ranking government ministers by Majles deputies, within the framework of the Constitution. This is legal. There is a small misunderstanding here which should be cleared up, and it is that some people will remember and ask: Well, how come during the second Majles there was a question which was met with a sharp reply from the imam? I say that that particular question was not asked of the foreign minister. That question was asked for a different purpose entirely. The imam would never have confronted the law and what is legal.

It is probably the case because Article 84 of the Constitution says that every deputy is responsible to the people and has the right to comment on any issue, whether internal or external, safeguarding the Constitution, which has cost the blood of hundreds of thousands of martyrs and is the guarantee of the regime's health, is the primary concern in this regime.

Even the imam—greetings to his soul—in a reply to some of the deputies dated 27 November 1988 stressed that there should be a situation whereby everything



moved in line with the Constitution. The worthy comments by the respected president during the 129th open session of the 3d Majles, on the day the government was introduced, is a guiding light for us and a point to remember for the people. His comments stressed the need for the Majles to use the law at its disposal and within its means, such as the right to question, investigate, and impeach, which is in Article 90. During that same session the president stressed the application of these laws.

Mr Duzdüzani continued: I have here the comments of our dear brother, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, made on that day. He said: Take this very seriously. This is in the interest of the government, the country, and the people. You should know that I will never complain. I will never say: I was once with you, and now you are asking things of me. I will never say that. I encourage you, and I am asking you now to take this very seriously. Anywhere you see reports of corruption, use your rights. Use Article 90 correctly. You should make this article very active, because that is to our advantage and it helps the executive machinery.

When these statements are in front of us, this naturally indicates that those irresponsible elements exist—something also mentioned in the remarks made by the respected leader—and it becomes clear what the issue is all about. Safeguarding the rights of the Majles deputies is something that does not permit of irresponsible behavior.

He added: We must be sure that this has nothing to do with Majles deputies or with asking a legitimate question of a minister. Noises are being made in our country, and this in itself is what is worrying the people. I do not know what the intention is. Unfortunately there are those in our society who are waiting for such a thing, and there are those elements who will engage in this kind of thing. I think that it is those irresponsible elements that go after this sort of thing. I seriously ask the intelligence agencies and our dear brother Mr Fallahiyan, minister of intelligence. [sentence as published]

He then said: On Wednesday morning, before the session became official, there was a gentleman in this very Majles who got up to address the speaker, saying that he had something very important to say. What was so important? He started shouting that, with the exception of 45 deputies, the rest of the representatives in the Majles believe in rule by jurisconsult and are loyal to the leadership. What does this mean? There was even opposition to this statement in the Majles when he was asked what he meant. What is this about 45 people? There was another gentleman, and unfortunately I cannot remain silent when it comes to him. He got up and said that in various demonstrations, instead of shouting "God is great" and "Khamene'i is the leader," people are shouting "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader." What sort of statement is that for him to get up and make?

I am asking all those who can confront this sort of thing or give some kind of warning to do so and to correct the situation. This has to be confronted. Where did it go wrong? Where is the source of this kind of thing? How is it that this statement is made by a cleric in the Majles? This is what corruption does to our society. Sir, it has not even been a year since the imam's death, an imam who was the perfect example of absolute jurisconsult.

This is what the issue is like. These things have to be solved in our country. A newspaper which has always tried to sting the regime and the previous government, which was supported by the imam, was criticized by the imam. Now it is writing an editorial asking why the regime has been weakened. What weakening of the regime? Do not weaken the regime, for the love of God do not weaken the leadership, which has a place deep in the people's hearts.

Mr Rashidiyan, deputy from Abadan, was the second pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he remarked on the issues of the Khuzestan governor general's office and said: God is my witness for what I am about to say, as are Mr Karrubi and 8 or 9 Friday imams in whose background and fidelity I have faith, who are also known to you. Since Mr Karrubi was present in the area at the time, if I go wrong anywhere in my statement, he can correct me. The truth is what I have seen personally or have heard through my contacts with the Friday imam, and I have sent several messages to him as well. If this is true, then please say so.

The issue is that one of the Friday imams came out in opposition to Mr Mirdamadi, governor general of Khuzestan. When he returned to Ahvaz he faced opposition from some of the other Friday imams, who asked him if he considered himself their representative? So the other Friday imams decided to write a letter in support of Mr Miradamadi. This is something that Mr Karrubi knows about.

When the other Friday imams told the gentleman who opposed the governor general that they were going to write a letter in support of Mr Mirdamadi, the opposing gentleman told them not to do that because, he said, that would damage his reputation. He said that he would make up for it.

At this time another deputy from Ahvaz objected to Mr Rashidiyan's statement—which caused uproar in the Majles, and the atmosphere became chaotic.

Mr Rasidiyan then continued with his speech and said: I do not know what to say. If you say anything in support of officials, they hit you over the head, and if you criticize officials, you still get hit on the head. What are we supposed to do?

Gentlemen, the point is that there are 8 people who are seriously opposed to this. Let us presume that all the Friday imams are against an official: They have to have a reason. It is not enough to have the opposition of 1 Friday imam or 5 Friday imams. You have to have a



reason to want to change a governor general. They say that the governor general of Khuzestan is weak. If that is the case they should tell Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani that, compared to the revolution, he too is weak. The revolution, with all its greatness, the problems, the complexity, the greatness of the leader—anyway you say it, he is weak. You tell him that he is weak too. This is a generalization, and these gentlemen are saying that the governor is weak.

Mr Mirdamadi had not even received his official orders when these gentlemen announced their refusal to cooperate. They were scared that the situation created in wartime conditions would now be destroyed. Even so, the new governor did not disturb that situation and there was only a slight moving-about of people from one post to another.

Then the letters distributed at night started appearing. I swear to God that this kind of blasphemy is not the work of a Muslim. Someone who claims to be a clergyman, who claims to be Islamic, who claims to be moral, should be a leader and should give advice, should tie issues together.

What I am talking about is something that has been building up for 10 or 12 years. I have now worked here for 9 or 10 years and I have talked about all issues in this country. I talked about Khuzestan Province once, and this is the first time I have mentioned these things here.

Following the letters full of insults, they staged a sit-in. Seventy or 80 provincial officials from all over the province, from various towns and cities, governors' offices, and local offices as well as from the governor general's office, gathered at the home of this gentleman who was against Mr Mirdamadi. They claimed it was not a sit-in. Then what is the meaning of a sit-in? They left work, gathered in one place, then issued a statement, signed it, and sealed it. Is that not a sit-in?

One of the gentlemen, representing those who had staged the sit-in, wanted to meet with Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who did not accept because these people were staging a sit-in against the orders of the imam. The country's prime minister or the president will never agree to meet with anyone who has gone against the imam's wishes.

This is why they have enjoyed a false growth during these 10 years and have committed wrongdoing. Their thoughts and their attitudes did not match those of the revolution. Anyone who wants to can come and I will show them their files.

They created a supreme provincial council comprised of the Friday imam, the commander of the armed forces, the mobilization [as published], and the head of the revolutionary court. They arrested several people in the town of Behbahan plus another 36 people from the families of the martyrs as well as the local head of the Martyrs' Foundation and threw them in jail for more than 1 month. Then with pressure from the deputies. [sentence as published]

They threw them in jail, they beat them up and insulted them—some of the people were from Shushtar—and they created some other issues in Izeh, which with the help of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani we prevented from going any further. The files on these are all available.

In this connection Mr Rashidiyan asked the head of the Khuzestan judiciary and the head of the local court to look into these matters.

In another section of his speech he said: We have no doubt that the Majles deputies accept the leadership. He added: The hope of the people is in the Majles. The Majles has to question, impeach, and control in a brotherly way. If this is not done in an honest and sincere way, even if it is done with good intentions, even if it is in the right direction, it will be the devil's work.

Asking officials honestly, criticizing them honestly, and raising questions will strengthen the regime and the government. At the time of prime minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi I said that the prime minister was being wasted. The imam had drawn the limits within which officials could be criticized and questioned.

It is true that we accept the imam and the regime. Our history and our past indicate that we have all gone to jail—those among us who are experienced—and have been scourged. These people should be trusted.

The things that the RESALAT newspaper did during the time of the imam should not be repeated again. They should not address the Majles again. How dare they distort issues that have to do with the imam?

At this time, since Mr Rashidiyan had run out of time, his microphone to the Majles as well as to the radio were cut by the Majles speaker.

The third and last pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mohammad Hoseyn Jahangiri from Qasr-e Shirin. He sent greetings to the spirit of the great leader of the Islamic revolution, the imam—may God expedite his journey to paradise—and to the leader. He talked about the changes that are taking place in both the Eastern and the Western blocs and the fact that the bullying powers are changing their attitudes with regard to the traditional lines of defense and diplomacy toward strong political and cultural activity and new diplomacy. He said: All this points to one thing in this world, and that is this question, which is coming up in the minds of the people. The question is this: These new movements, the withdrawals, the coming together of the two blocs, the breaking down of the defensive walls—are all these things just happening on the spur of the moment? Do they indicate the collapse of the equations in the world of politics, power, and ideology? If that is true, why did it not occur before the 1980's?

Without a doubt, the aggressive world today, with all its complex intelligence-gathering facilities and careful analysis, has accepted the fact that the world is made up of many truths that cannot be denied, that they have to

adjust to. Now if we look at the past, before the Islamic revolution, the roots of these movements become quite obvious.

Before the Islamic revolution and its lasting presence throughout the world, the realities were the way they were and the powers controlled and organized things. What is obvious is that Eastern and Western aggression, with their un-Godly attitudes, communists and capitalists, got confused in this equation and were unable to analyze the world the way it was and the way it was going to turn out. They were forced into accepting the reality when they saw the presence of more than 1 billion God-seeking Muslims, after they had experienced the communist and capitalist systems of government, and following the passing of 10 years in the glorious life of the Islamic revolution. This is why they started a series of hurried actions in order to try to mask the effects of the Islamic revolution and the culture of pure Islam.

An example of this was repeated meetings between the leaders of the major blocs, bringing together the West and the East with regard to economics and breaking down the defense and political barriers. They reconsidered their diplomatic positions and so forth. Prime examples are the vicious U.S. attack against Panama, the killing of innocent people in that country, the rapid changes in Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany, unity between the two Yemens, the rule of the political Maronites in Lebanon, and so forth—all of which become perfectly clear.

It is at this point that the role of the leadership, the guidance of the ideology of pure Islam preached by the imam—may God expedite his passage to paradise—and his faithful friends becomes clear. The role of Islam's faithful friends in introducing the system of Islamic government in the fields of culture, economics and social development during 10 glorious years, 8 years of holy defense inside the Islamic Republic and outside in Islamic movements in Afghanistan, Palestine, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Muslim population of Britain and France, and the return of the Islamic ummah to a martyrdom-seeking spirit, are all worthy of note. So at this sensitive time we have to be careful to strengthen the role and place of the Islamic Republic and the successful actions of the Islamic revolution inside and outside the country.

He added: Today, world aggression is trying to show the face of the Islamic revolution as an unsuccessful movement throughout the world, especially to the oppressed peoples of the world and to the Muslims. It wants to make these masses disappointed and dejected. In order to achieve this, it is utilizing all kinds of tricks and equipment and subversive ideas, as well as using naive people inside the country.

One of the Americans' very bothersome and damaging weapons is to say that nothing has been done in this country during the past 10 years, that the Islamic regime has had no set programs. It wants to call in question the

values and the cultural, medical, health, and construction services in towns and villages during the past 10 years. It wants to disillusion honest workers and dishearten the respected families of the martyrs, those missing in action, and the disabled as well as the dear and sacrificing refugees of the imposed war. This action of theirs will not please God, the great leader, or the president.

We have to be careful. World aggression is trying to remove the name of Khomeyni as well as the names of those governments past and present who have worked so hard without compromise for the dignity of the Islamic ummah.

I obey the statements of the honest student of the imam—may he rest in heaven—Ayatollah Khamene'i, and I will give my strong support of this government's work which continues the efforts of the previous governments.

Mr Jahangiri then addressed the rest of the deputies in the Majles and said: Was it not we who described ourselves in our election posters as followers of the imam? Was this not why the martyr-rearing ummah sent us to the majles with their trust? So why is it that now they use all kinds of insinuations and say that it will weaken the leadership if someone gives the slogan: Khomeyni is the leader? This is a slogan used throughout the world. The Arabs use the same slogan, God is one, and Khomeyni is the leader. This does not weaken the leadership. The blessed name of Khomeyni will never weaken the leadership. Rather, it will strengthen rule by jurisconsult. It was the imam who brought to the Islamic world the absolute rule of the jurisconsult, and his blessed name will go alongside that of rule by jurisconsult. In any case, we are still his followers.

The speaker then talked about construction in war damaged areas such as the deprived regions of Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Naft Shahr, Sumar, and Khosravi, raced to the ground by Ba'thist soldiers as a result of cruel and direct invasion. We expect the officials to deal seriously with reconstruction in this area and not just rely on slogans.

I am requesting the respected brother, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, to visit these destroyed towns himself to give some orders in connection with relieving some of the problems that exist.

I also have a suggestion for our dear brother Mr Zanjani, the respected head of the plan and budget organization. The budget for the last 3 months of the year has not been paid to the war refugees and they are in very bad shape. I request that if God is willing you place at the disposal of the respected Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare the sum of 4 billion rials as soon as possible as credit for the last 3 months of the year, so that these blessed children of God will be taken care of.

The only item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles was continued discussion on the 5-year plan.

Footnote 33: All government companies covered by Article 4 of the general financial laws of the country, banks and organizations related to the government, and all other companies bound by the general laws have the duty to organize their budgets in accordance with this plan each year. They have to send their previous year's work record along with their projected budget to the plan and budget organization for consultation. They then have to send this, along with the opinions of the plan and budget organization, to the appropriate supreme council and following its approval, it has to be sent back to the plan and budget organization for inclusion in the country's budget.

Footnote 34:

A. The plan and budget organization has to oversee the work of all executive organizations; it must prepare reports of their activity and progress with regard to the set goals every 6 months and send these to the government and to the various commissions in the Majles.

B. The exchange of contracts to implement welfare projects employing funds from the general budget is to be done only once during the period covered by the plan, which will be enough.

C. In cases where there is a difference of opinion between the local executive office and the provincial plan and budget organization, the exchange of an agreement (details of the plans, actions, and operations) for provincial lines of credit may not be possible within 15 days following the handing of executive office proposals to the plan and budget organization.

If that were the case the local executive office and the plan and budget organization of the province can take the matter to a council made up of the highest level executive official, the highest officer from the plan and budget organization of the province. The decisions of this council, keeping in mind the appropriate laws and regulations, will be carried out within 15 days if passed by a majority vote of its members.

With regard to this footnote Mr Saleh-Abadi suggested that part C of the footnote be deleted. This was opposed by Mr Harati but approved of by Mr Nowruzi. Following statements by the reporter of the appropriate commission and the representative of the government, the suggestion to delete it from the footnote was put to the vote and was accepted.

Footnote 35: In order to expedite the execution of the government's plans and in order to create adequate opportunity for an exchange of agreements on various actions and operations dealing with annual budgets and the drawing up of agreements, this law specifies that as of the beginning of 1369 [21 March 1990] the fiscal year will date from 22 December each year through 21 December the following year.

With regard to this footnote, some of the deputies suggested the following to replace the footnote:

1. From the beginning of 1369, the government has the duty to present the budget to the Majles in accordance

with the details of this law no later than 15 Azar [6 December]. The Majles must approve the budget at the latest by the beginning of the 10 days of dawn, 1 February, and the government has until 20 March to draw up executive plans, exchange agreements detailing actions, and draw up contracts to do its work.

2. The budget for 1369 [1990] will be given to the Majles no later than 15 days after this law has been passed.

In connection with this suggestion, Mr Rahbari spoke against and Majid Ansari spoke in favor of this change. Following comments from the reporter of the appropriate commission and the representative of the government, the suggestion was put to the vote and was accepted.

Footnote 36: Keeping in mind the first year from the start of the first program for the Islamic Republic, the government has the duty to use the experience and work record of 1368 [1989] and submit to the Majles the new plan for 1994 [as published] at the same time as handing in the budget for 1991.

With regard to this footnote, Messrs Majid Ansari, Eshaq Jahangiri, and Alviri suggested that the first footnote of the previous government replace this one:

In accordance with the necessity to continue planning, analyze actions, and review previous work done as well as to review the goals and the executive programs, the government has the duty to organize the country's planning in such a way that the second plan of growth for the Islamic Republic of Iran can be handed to the Majles during the first half of 1991.

In connection with this proposal, Mr Aqa'i spoke in opposition and Movahedi Savoji spoke in favor. Following comments by the reporter from the appropriate commission and the representative of the government, the suggestion was put to the vote and was accepted.

Footnote 37: The economic council is in charge of appointing legal networks to distribute goods on both wholesale and retail bases. This has to be done in such a way that the distribution of goods at each level involves only one middleman. It is forbidden to involve more than one intermediary at the levels mentioned.

During the open session of the Majles yesterday the question put by Dr Aqa'i, deputy from Hamedan, to the minister of health was announced to have been received. The session took a break at noon.

Yesterday afternoon, the open session of the Majles continued with Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi in the chair and resumed its discussion on the 5-year plan.

Footnote 38: The executive policies with regard to the provision and distribution of goods throughout the country are carried out on an annual basis by the



Ministry of Commerce in coordination with the organizations that produce the goods. Such policies will be approved by the economic council before the end of each year.

With regard to this footnote Mr Movahedi Savoji suggested that the footnote be removed. This suggestion was rejected by the rest of the deputies.

Footnote 39: In order to provide better identification services, while identifying all Iranian citizens living inside and outside the country, gathering census records and population figures, and keeping in mind the necessity of future programs, the government has the duty to correct the country's census system and to provide for a mechanized base to collect information on the country's population. The organization and guidance of this plan rest with a committee under the supervision of the president.

Mr Alviri suggested that these phrases be removed: "gathering census records and population figures" and "the organization and guidance of this plan rest with a committee under the supervision of the president." This suggestion was put to the vote and was accepted.

Footnote 40: The government has the duty to arrange some sort of situation whereby all unnecessary letter-delivery and courier positions are removed from government offices and organizations by the end of this plan. The people involved should be transferred to the national postal services with the approval of the labor and employment organization. The presence of members of the public should also be minimized by organizing an efficient correspondence system.

Mr Movahedi Savoji suggested that this footnote be removed. The suggestion was put to the vote but was rejected. Some deputies suggested that the phrase "the people involved should be transferred to the national postal services with the approval of the labor and employment organization" be removed—which was accepted.

Footnote 41: Increasing or lowering tax and customs duty is done in commissions which are the responsibility of the appropriate ministries dealing with industry, whose members will also include representatives from the ministries of finance and economy and commerce, in order to support local production and to raise its quality. Their report must be handed to the cabinet within 2 months.

Footnote 42: During the 5-year plan the currency rate for the import of machinery, parts, equipment, or pieces that can be manufactured in the country must not be lower than the currency rate levied on local production of the same goods.

Footnote 43: The plan and budget organization has to provide within 3 months from the time this bill is passed a list of all equipment, machinery, building materials, and necessary items for the cabinet for final approval.

Footnote 44: The government has to provide adequate facilities for those Iranian graduates returning from universities abroad who are willing to work at research centers and universities. Following approval of their credentials, their membership of scientific circles should be facilitated. Their household effects and their private vehicles will not be liable to customs duties.

The regulations governing this footnote will be prepared by the ministries of culture and higher education, health and health education, and economy and finance and will be handed to the cabinet for final approval.

Footnote 45: The government has to provide adequate facilities such as land for building, loans, and building materials to those scientists who do not have housing, provided they give guarantees to work for universities. This has to be done in such a way that, by the end of the 5-year plan, these persons will have homes of their own.

The regulations governing this footnote are to be prepared by the ministries of culture and higher education, health and health education, and housing and urban planning and will be handed to the cabinet for final approval.

With regard to this footnote, some of the deputies suggested that it be removed. This suggestion was rejected.

Footnote 46: Permission is given to the ministries of culture and higher education and health and health education to use foreign scientists, to teach only at doctorate level.

Mr Ha'eri-Zadeh suggested that this footnote be removed. Dr Habibi opposed this suggestion and Gholamreza Fada'i approved of it. Following comments by the reporter from the appropriate commission and the government representatives, the suggestion was put to a vote but was rejected.

The open session of the Majles called for a break at 1700 hours and further discussion was postponed until later in the evening. Please note that details of the evening sessions of the Majles are printed in tomorrow's edition of this newspaper.

#### **Montazeri Rejection of Khamene'i Leadership Viewed** *TA0202172190 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Ayatollah Montazeri issued a pamphlet in Qom and Tehran in which he condemned the regime's leaders for insisting on continuing the dictatorship, borrowing from abroad, and other repulsive acts.

In this pamphlet, Ayatollah Montazeri categorically rejected Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's leadership and stressed that Khamene'i is the leader of only those who voted for him in the Assembly of Experts.



Meanwhile, it is being said in Tehran that Ayatollah Montazeri's supporters possess a great deal of information and documents about secret contacts leaders of the regime have had with the Israelis, and have hinted to the regime that if its leaders subject Ayatollah Montazeri to further harassment, they will publish this information as well as the documents. Reportedly among these documents are papers pertaining to commissions amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars which the regime's leaders have received for secret dealings with the Israelis and deposited in their bank accounts.

## Pakistan

### MQM Calls 7 Feb Strike To Protest Sind Violence

BK0602122990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[By Masood Shah]

[Excerpts] Karachi, Feb 6 (AFP)—Pakistan's opposition Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) has called for a general strike here Wednesday [7 February] to protest the murder of a girl and other acts of violence by alleged ruling party supporters.

Tuesday's strike call came one day after alleged ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) supporters shot dead three and wounded 33 here, according to opposition sources.

The central committee of the MQM, which represents Sind Province's dominant Urdu-speaking Muhajir community, called for a general strike in Karachi to protest the killings of Muhajirs and other acts of "terrorism" against MQM members by alleged PPP supporters.

It said 80 MQM activists had been kidnapped by alleged PPP militants in recent days.

The government-run ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) said Monday that the provincial cabinet "expressed its regret and condemnation that ... law and order problems are being created deliberately in Sind with the sole object of diverting the attention of the government as well as the people from the Kashmir issue." [passage omitted]

The provincial cabinet, presided over by Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah, condemned what it called the "current wave of politically motivated criminal and terrorist activities by an ethnic group."

The Sind government also took "serious notice" of recent attacks by unidentified gunmen on the residences of three provincial ministers.

Meanwhile, 14 MQM National Assembly members called Monday on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to "act in the national interest" and use his constitutional powers to deal with the deteriorating law and order situation in the Sind.

They said in a joint statement that the ruling PPP had "manifested its true character as the persecuter of its political opponents."

They called on the president to "provide security ... to the people of Sind, specially the Muhajirs and other non-Sindhi segments of society."

The MQM broke its alliance with the PPP in November when it joined opposition parties in seeking to push through a no-confidence motion on Mrs. Bhutto's rule. The motion was narrowly defeated. [passage omitted]

### Troops Patrol 'Sensitive Areas' of Karachi

BK0702010090 Hong Kong AFP in English 2220 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Karachi, Feb 6 (AFP)—Troops were patrolling sensitive areas of this port city Tuesday after one person died and over a dozen were injured including four policemen in sniper firing and clashes with police, witnesses said.

Five people have died here since Sunday amid renewed clashes between the youth wings of the ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the opposition Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), which represents Sind Province's dominant Urdu-speaking Muhajir community.

The situation went out of control when several hundred people, demanding the arrest of those involved in sniper firing Monday in which three people were killed and at least 33 injured, surrounded a police station. They blamed the firing on PPP supporters.

Carrying the bodies of those killed the opposition members in the Sind provincial assembly insisted that police include the names of PPP activists as "culprits" in their first information reports on the incident, witnesses said.

Troops intervened to quell the disturbance forcing the crowd to bury the dead without further violence, they said.

The dispersing crowd pelted shops and vehicles with stones and set fire to a state bus, the witnesses said.

Sniper attacks were also reported from other parts of the city as tension mounted on the eve of a strike call Tuesday by the MQM.

MQM leader, Altaf Hussain, called for a general strike on Wednesday to protest the killings of muhajirs and other acts of "terrorism" against MQM members by alleged PPP supporters.

The movement said 80 MQM activists had been kidnapped by alleged PPP militants in recent days.

Mr. Hussain appealed to the "president of Pakistan and heads of all government agencies not to become party to PPP terrorism."

"If government agencies cannot provide protection to the people from PPP terrorism, they should not cooperate with the ruling party in its anti-people designs," he said.

Amid mounting tension and fears of a bloodbath here following the strike call and the PPP's decision to resist the strike, Mr. Hussain warned people to be "prepared mentally and physically" to face PPP "terrorism."

Authorities have closed down colleges in Sind amid fears that the protest campaign could further sharpen the ethnic divide and result in a head-on collision between Sindhis and non-Sindhis.

A prominent leader of the Combined Opposition Parties (COP) in the National Assembly, Nawabzada Nasurullah Khan, pledged solidarity with MQM's strike call which he said was a "democratic right."

He added that if law and order was allowed to deteriorate the blame would lie with the government.

The PPP for its part has condemned the MQM call and accused it of acts of terrorism in the city.

Its provincial assembly members called on the provincial chief minister to deal with the present situation with "an iron hand."

Political observers here believe the PPP's decision to resist the strike call would be "tantamount to inviting trouble and chaos, leading to serious consequences for the federal government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto."

A radical nationalist Sindhi member of the National Assembly, Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman, charged that her party's government under Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah had failed to protect the "life and honour of the Sindhis in Sind," and warned that "unless the Shah government was changed it may have serious consequences for the federal government."

Observers said that while the move reflected desperation in MQM ranks due to its failure to fulfill major electoral promises, it also reflected the sharp division in PPP ranks and the chief minister's lack of control over his cabinet.

The observers said the PPP government had failed to appreciate the changed realities following the break up in November of its 11-month-old coalition with the MQM in Sind.

The strike call followed weeks of Almost daily clashes between MQM and PPP activists, including a foiled assassination attempt on an aide to Ms. Bhutto, and the death of a Muhajir girl student in an attack by alleged PPP supporters.

At least 17 people died in renewed ethnic clashes in Hyderabad and Nawabshah between MQM supporters and native Sindhis last week. The two cities are under curfew.

Iqbal Yusuf, an adviser to Sind's chief minister, said Monday that 107 PPP supporters had been kidnapped by MQM "terrorists" in the past week.

Sind's chief minister meanwhile promised "stringent measures to defeat terrorism and criminal activities."

Without naming the MQM, Mr. Ali Shah said that if any political group or party thought it could "destabilise or blackmail the elected government, it is sadly mistaken."

The confrontation between the PPP and the MQM has escalated since a massive anti-government rally organised by the MQM on January 26 which was joined by members of the COP.

According to police sources, over 1,200 people were kidnapped in Sind Province during 1989 and 18,723 acts of banditry and theft have been recorded in the province since the PPP administration assumed national office in December 1988.

#### **Violent Incidents Reported in Karachi, Hyderabad**

*BK0602162290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
1500 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] The district magistrate of Karachi South today issued a press note that says four people—Shahid Wahab, Zamir Mirza, Imtiazuddin, and Gulzar—were injured in an indiscriminate shooting from a blue car at about 2015 at (Altron) Road last night. The injured were immediately rushed to the hospital, where Shahid Wahab and Zamir Mirza succumbed to their injuries. The remaining two injured persons are receiving medical treatment in the hospital and their condition is improving. The police have registered a case.

Later, at about 2330 that night, a local member of the National Assembly contacted the police station and demanded that one more first information report [FIR] be registered because, according to him, the previous FIR filed by the police was based on bad faith.

At about 1215 today, another local member of the National Assembly, leading a procession of more than 1,000 people, went to the Arambagh police station and called for registering an FIR as he had asked. The participants of the procession started damaging the police station's furniture. The press note adds that the police dispersed the crowd, but some troublemakers opened fire on two policemen on duty, who were injured and later admitted to the hospital. The dispersing crowd blockaded traffic at (Balkh) Road and set two buses on fire. The press note further adds that the situation has been brought under control.

Meanwhile, the curfew was relaxed for eight hours, 0800-1600, in curfew-bound areas of Hyderabad and Latifabad today.

The overall law and order situation remained under control and no report of any untoward incident has been reported from anywhere so far. In Nawabshah, the district magistrate has announced that curfew will be relaxed for four hours, 0800-1200, in the curfew-bound areas of the city tomorrow.

**AFP Reports Details of Indian Border Shooting**  
BK0602123890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT  
6 Feb 90

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 6 (AFP)—Thousands of unarmed Pakistanis in a frenzy of emotion stormed the Indian border Monday [5 February], coming under fire that not only left three people dead but also jolted the status quo. The two rival armies were trying to maintain, press reports said Tuesday.

The incident came as tension built up between traditionally hostile neighbours over alleged Indian atrocities against Kashmiris fighting for secession of India's only Muslim majority province.

India has termed the incident an "intrusion" while Pakistan called it the result of a "charged atmosphere" prevailing here in the wake of a revolt against New Delhi's rule in Kashmir, whose status is disputed by Islamabad.

However, Pakistani Government officials were keeping a low profile Tuesday in an effort to defuse tension on the border. They refused to explain the Indian firing and confirmed only the circumstances of the injured, saying two killed and 10

Sources in Sialkot where the incident occurred said Pakistani troops on this side of the border did not return the fire.

Islamabad immediately called in Indian High Commissioner (ambassador) J.N. Dixit to urgently convey its concern to New Delhi.

The foreign office said "it was imperative than ever [as received] that restraint should be exercised to prevent spiralling of violence which could lead to more serious incidents that neither side desired."

According to reports reaching here from Sialkot district some 30,000 people staged a protest demonstration at the line of control dividing Kashmir between India and Pakistan, defying police and paramilitary Pakistani Rangers.

Apparently taking their cue from the demolition of the Berlin Wall, a frenzied section of the crowd crossed into

the Indian side through Shakargarh Village and a 12-year-old youth was gunned down when he tried to haul down an Indian flag from the border post, sources in Sialkot said.

The press here said the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) opened machine gun fire, leaving at least three people "martyred" and at least 15 injured.

The incident took place in a district of Punjab Province, ruled by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's arch rival Nawaz Sharif.

It was not clear if the incident was opposition-inspired against the Bhutto government, which says "we are keen to avoid war" with India, or an outburst of emotions in the wake of a nationwide campaign backed by the government in support of the Kashmiris.

It coincided with an opposition called general strike throughout Pakistan to protest against the Indian efforts to quell the secessionist movement. The strike was a complete success, with shops staying shut even in villages, press reports said.

From Karachi to the Khyber "the message was clear, that the nation was one in expressing support to the valiant struggle waged by the Kashmiri people for their right to self determination," the state run PAKISTAN TIMES reported.

The border incident also occurred as the National Assembly, the lower house of Parliament, was meeting in Islamabad at the opposition's demand to discuss the deteriorating situation in Kashmir.

Opening the debate, veteran politician Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan called for abolishing the Simla agreement that denounces the use of force in settling disputes between Pakistan and India.

The accord was signed by Ms. Bhutto's father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the late Indian premier Indira Gandhi in 1972 after the third Indo-Pakistan war that led to the breakaway of East Pakistan to become Bangladesh.

Mr. Khan said the accord was signed "under duress" when Pakistan had 90,000 troops in Indian custody, and described the present Indian Government as "worse" than the last Premier Rajiv Gandhi's Congress government which had "at least claimed to be secular."

"Negotiations will serve no purpose" as the government of V.P. Singh wanted a "Hindu raj" in India, he said, adding that objective realities demanded a pragmatic review of Kashmir policy.

Calling for "bold initiatives" through Islamic and non-aligned countries and the United Nations, Mr. Khan said "it is ironic that India which called itself champion of democracy is today guilty of denying the right of determination to the Kashmiris."

**Azad Kashmir Chief Comments on Border Situation***BK0602150890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1455 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 6 (AFP)—Nine people were still missing Tuesday [6 February] after Indian troops opened fire on a mob demonstrating at the border Monday, killing three people and injuring 17, Sardar Abdul Qayyum, president of Pakistan-controlled Azad Kashmir, said here Tuesday. He told a news conference that 13 of the injured were in the Sialkot hospital bordering Jammu in Indian Kashmir, while four were brought to Lahore in a serious condition.

Describing the incident as serious, he said "it could lead to a chain reaction along the border, but we are trying to play cool."

"At the moment I don't want to escalate the situation," he said, but added that he would give the call to cross the border when the need arose.

Giving details obtained from his "own sources," he said the Indians opened fire when thousands of people expressing solidarity with the Kashmiris across the border tried to cross the line of control forming the temporary border of the state divided between the two countries.

The ownership of Kashmir is disputed by Pakistan and India and the United Nations has recommended a plebiscite in the Muslim-dominated valley to know which way its people want to go.

The Kashmiri leader's death toll corroborated reports in the local press which did not speak of missing people. Indian Defence Ministry sources also said Monday's incident left three "intruders" dead and an unspecified number injured.

Official Pakistani sources have put the toll at two dead and 12 injured. They said the incident occurred when people were demonstrating [word indistinct] control.

Commenting on an Indian report that the people tried to storm a border post on the other side, a foreign office spokesman here told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, "we are not certain that they had crossed" the border. "Our position is clear that we support the Kashmiris' right to self determination."

Replying to a question if the current [word indistinct] in the two countries sensitive relations could escalate into an armed conflict, he said "we favour a settlement without a war."

Mr. Qayyum, however, said the "bitterness has made the situation volatile," adding that it could explode with a minor provocation. But he stressed the Kashmiris wanted to solve the problem without a war.

"We are trying to control the people and keep their movement under discipline," he said. But he added that people in Sialkot, where the bulk of the population are

Kashmiris, will not be deterred and "if Indians start shooting it is going to escalate."

Asked if the protestors provoked the Indians he said "it is yet to be seen, because the Indians are capable of doing it themselves." However, he asked the people to exercise restraint and not to resort to individual action.

He did not say if any political party played a leading role in organising the rally. "It was local [word indistinct] arranged by the [word indistinct] spontaneously," he added.

The bearded Kashmir leader, who himself led a group of Kashmiri volunteers during the 1948 war that resulted in his truncated state, described those killed in the Sialkot incident as martyrs.

Mr. Qayyum criticised the Pakistani Government for not mobilising international opinion in favour of Kashmir's independence.

Apparently defending the Muslim world's "silence" on the issue, he emphasised that Islamic states were [word indistinct] a direction from Islamabad.

**Azad Jammu, Kashmir Assembly Urges UN Steps***BK0602153590 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
1500 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution in Muzaffarabad today calling upon the United Nations to take immediate steps to ensure the implementation of its resolutions providing for a free and fair plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution also calls upon the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and all freedom-loving organizations and nations to pressure India to fulfill the promises it has made at the United Nations to concede the right of self-determination to the Kashmiri people.

Winding up the debate on the resolution, Sardar Sikander Hayat Khan, the Azad Jammu and Kashmir prime minister, paid rich tribute to the government of Pakistan, the opposition parties, and the people for expressing total solidarity with the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The opposition leader, Major General Mohammad Hayat Khan, retired, called on all political parties and religious groups to maintain complete unity in their ranks and to work in unison to provide support to the freedom fighters.

**People Continue To Show Solidarity With Kashmiris***BK0702024590 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
0200 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] The people throughout the country and Azad Jammu and Kashmir continue to show solidarity with the Kashmiri people.



A function was organized by the friends of Bhutto Shahid, the martyr, in Islamabad last night. Addressing the function, Mohammad Hanif Khan, federal minister for Kashmir affairs, said that India should review its aggressive posture and grant the Kashmiri people their just rights.

Ulema from various schools of thought addressing a conference of Nad-i 'Ali religious organization expressed wholehearted support to the federal government on the Kashmir issue.

At a meeting in Muzaffarabad, the central council of the All Jammu and Kashmir Muhajir organization called upon all parties and organizations to work in unison for the liberation of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Scholars Appeal to Indian Intellectuals**

*BK0502050490 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
0200 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Pakistani educationists and historians have appealed to intellectuals in India to pressure their government to rise above petty considerations of self-interest and concede the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people. In an open appeal signed by 20 scholars, they said the question of Kashmir cannot be cast away by just unilaterally declaring that it is an integral part of India and by tacitly believing that time would make the world forget the issue.

On this occasion, Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif said though there are differences of opinion among political parties, they are united on the Kashmir issue. He made an impassioned appeal to the Islamic community to express its full solidarity with the Kashmiris in their present struggle.

Muhajir Qaumi Movement Chairman Azim Ahmad Tariq and Secretary General Imran Farooq have said that the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, like other patriotic parties, fully supports the just cause of the Kashmiri people. Addressing a joint news conference in Karachi yesterday evening, they said: The situation at our borders is very critical, and any attempt to create differences among various sections of the people will harm the country's integrity.

### **Sri Lanka**

### **EPRLF Quits Tamil Front, Urges Better Coordination**

*BK0602114290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Colombo, Feb 6 (AFP)—A former Tamil guerrilla group turned political party controlling Sri Lanka's North-eastern Province Tuesday announced it was quitting an alliance with three other pro-Indian militant groups.

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) said it was leaving the Tamil National Council

(TNC) which included three other guerrilla groups in the island's northeast where minority Tamils are concentrated.

EPRLF spokesman Ravi Shankar said the action was to allow his party "to decide its own destiny" and called for a "better rapport and coordinated activity among friendly militant groups" before the TNC could be revived.

The TNC is currently holding talks with Colombo officials, including Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne, but details of discussions have not been disclosed.

Mr. Shankar said his party would continue talks with the government in its individual capacity. He said the TNC was imposing "subjective and objective conditions" which stood in the way of real unity among Tamil militant groups.

TNC members have had the backing of New Delhi which has been battling the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for nearly two years since October 1987.

Indian troops deployed in the island's northeast under an agreement between New Delhi and Colombo are scheduled to withdraw by the end of March and there had been fighting between the LTTE and its rivals for supremacy in areas already vacated.

### **President Delivers Independence Day Message**

*BK0302105890 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English  
0955 GMT 3 Feb 90*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 3 Feb (LANKAPUVATH)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa in an inspiring independence day message said Sri Lanka could look to the future with confidence and called on the nation for consolidation and construction in the year ahead to rebuild the country.

The president said "we can look to the future with confidence. The year ahead must be one of consolidation and construction. We must rebuild our country. We must make sure that the gains are equitably shared by all. More importantly, we must refresh our spirit and renew our commitment to peace and progress. This requires the active participation of every individual, every community and every Sri Lankan".

The following is the text of President Premadasa's independence day message:

Forty-two years ago, this day, Sri Lanka regained her independence. We won our freedom after centuries of colonial servitude. Now, more than four decades later, we have matured through experience. Sri Lankans of all faiths and communities have learned by trial and achievement. We now know that it is only through diligence and discipline, through patience and understanding, that we can build the united and prosperous nation we all cherish.

The past year has been one of trials and tests. We can be proud that, as a nation, we have braved many challenges with fortitude. Our people have endured much. But their sacrifices have helped to lay the foundation for the future. We now understand that violence begets violence. We now know that intimidation cannot destroy democracy. Public order is being restored. Faith in the good intentions of the government is being reaffirmed. The groundwork for economic development is being laid.

We can look to the future with confidence. The year ahead must be one of consolidation and construction. We must rebuild our country. We must make sure that the gains are equitably shared by all. More importantly, we must refresh our spirit and renew our commitment to peace and progress. This requires the active participation of every individual, every community and every Sri Lankan.

Let us, on this birthday of our independence and on the eve of a new decade, pledge to move forward together. Sri Lankans are a people exceptionally rich in heart and mind. We must call forth the best attributes of our people to fulfill the destiny of our heritage. Then we will be truly worthy of the great sacrifices made by our heroic freedom fighters. That is the way to honour those patriots who more recently defended our motherland, our democracy and our integrity.

Our past inspires us. Our courage sustains us. Our hopes for unity, peace and prosperity give us a vision for the future. It is a vision for all Sri Lankans. It is a vision especially for our youth who will inherit the fruits of our efforts. As I greet you on this very special day, may the bounty of the noble triple gem shine on our motherland and on all Sri Lankans everywhere.

#### **Separatists Boycott Celebrations**

*BK0402131590 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1230 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The Sri Lankan president, Mr Premadasa, has called upon the people to rebuild the strife-torn island nation through a process of consultation, compromise, and consensus. He was speaking in Colombo today on the occasion of the country's 42d independence day celebrations. Reports say the Tamil National Council, comprising the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front], ENDLF [Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front], TELO [Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization], and PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] boycotted the ceremony to protest against the failure of the Sri Lankan Government to devolve powers to the provincial government and to establish a security setup for the maintenance of law and order.

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded at the venue where the Northeastern governor hoisted the national flag in the Trincomalee headquarters of the provincial administration. However, no damage or loss of life has been reported.

#### **Wijeratne Briefs Press on Security Situation**

*BK0202122790 Colombo International Service  
in English 1045 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] The situation in the country is fast becoming normal except for a few incidents in the east. This was stated by the minister of foreign affairs and state minister for defense, Ranjan Wijeratne, when he addressed newsmen yesterday.

Answering a question on the assassination of Mr A. Amirthalingam, the minister said that he would clarify the position with Mr Yogi who first denied the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] having any connection with the killing. But press statements made later indicate that he admits it now. As such, the minister said that he would speak to Mr Yogi and clarify the position.

Referring to the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit, the minister said although a final date had not yet been fixed, Sri Lanka was going ahead with the plan to hold the summit in Colombo.

In reply to a question on Amnesty International and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka, Mr Wijeratne said that he accepted the statement made by the bar association which said that funds received from Amnesty International were not used. If so, he asserted that the funds should be returned. The minister of industries, Ranil Wickremasinghe, pointed out that the rank and file of the association should have been informed of receiving such funds. The short-sighted action of some of their officials had brought disrepute to the association as well as to the profession.

Referring to the devolution of power, Mr Wickremasinghe pointed out that all laws relating to devolution of power to the provincial councils have been passed. The problem with the Northeast Provincial Council was that it was unable to maintain law and order in the area.

Adviser to the president on international affairs, Bradman Weerakoon, pointed out that some of the problems faced by the Northeast Provincial Council were not there in the other provinces. This was quite evident at the discussions the president had with the chief ministers.

#### **President Bans Tamil Groups From Carrying Arms**

*BK0402161390 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The Sri Lankan president, Premadasa, has said that no Tamil group will be permitted to carry arms and intimidate or harass innocent citizens. This assurance was given to a delegation of the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress which called on the president in Colombo last night to complain about the alleged reign of terror by the armed LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] militants in the Muslim majority area of the northeast. The

president said that steps will be taken to ensure law and order in the two districts of Amparai and Batticaloa.

#### **Muslim Congress Leader Responds**

*BK0502064890 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English  
0538 GMT 5 Feb 90*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Feb 5 (LANKAPUVATH)—The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is no longer seen carrying weapons in the Amparai and Batticaloa Districts following executive orders issued over the weekend, the Sri Lankan Muslim Congress (SLMC) leader, M.H.M. Ashraff said yesterday, states today's DAILY NEWS. "That alone is a great consolation," he said. The SLMC leader said that at Saturday's meeting between the president and a delegation of his party they were given an opportunity to place before the president and the ministers and senior officials associated with him the plight of innocent Muslims in the Eastern Province. He said he was glad that the president was sensitive and sympathetic to the plight of the Muslims and gave instant orders that no groups should be permitted to carry arms and intimidate or harass innocent citizens. He said the president had also ordered that the law enforcement authorities take all possible measures to safeguard peace and security.

Mr. Ashraff said that during the two-hour long meeting the SLMC had told the government that the LTTE was challenging democracy to set up a one-party rule in the north and the east by the use of sophisticated arms.

#### **LTTE Blames Muslims for Tension**

*BK0602103490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT  
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Colombo, Feb 6 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil guerrillas Tuesday [6 February] accused a Muslim political party of raising communal tensions and pledged

to work with the government, its former enemy, to promote ethnic reconciliation.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) said the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC) had caused violence and unrest in an eastern coastal village last week to drive a wedge between Tamils and Muslims.

The LTTE has been accused of killing at least six Muslims, including a politician, in the Kalmunai region last week and kidnapping dozens of Muslims after the SLMC allegedly killed an unknown number of Muslim LTTE supporters.

A statement by the LTTE's political wing said the SLMC and opposition parties had unleashed a "vicious and malicious campaign" to discredit the LTTE and "create a wrong impression in the eyes of the (majority) Sinhalese."

"The ulterior motive behind this disinformation campaign is to cut a wedge between the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE and to create conditions for a military confrontation between Sri Lankan Armed Forces and the Tamil Tigers," it said.

The LTTE agreed to talk with Colombo in April and has officially ended a 17-year-old guerrilla campaign against the government, while its political wing has won recognition as a legal party.

"We wish to point out that the LTTE will continue to cooperate with the Sri Lanka Government in its sincere efforts to restore peace and normalcy and ethnic reconciliation," the statement said.

It accused the SLMC of trying to whip up a "non-issue to international proportions when there is peace, normalcy and communal harmony" in the Northeastern Province where the two minority communities are concentrated.

SLMC leader M.H.M. Ashraff called in a statement Tuesday for financial aid for "Muslim refugees" who had been victims of recent violence in Kalmunai. "Muslims in the east are being pushed to the wall. They do not have even the freedom to freely profess and practice their faith—to preserve the sanctity of their mosques and to freely share political opinion," Mr. Ashraff said.